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TASS NOTES U.S. STATEMENT ON BREZHNEV PROPOSALS

LD191054 Moscow TASS in English 1040 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Washington, 19 May, TASS -- An official statement, made by a White House spokesman on the essence of the proposals advanced by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet L.I. Brezhnev in his speech at the 19th Congress of the Young Communist League, says in particular, that the U.S. Government welcomes the readiness expressed by President Brezhnev to start talks on substantial cuts in strategic nuclear armaments, and that Brezhnev's statement will be studied in detail.

APN INTERVIEWS USSR'S MBFR DELEGATE ON TALKS

AU171232 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 May 82 p 6

[Interview with Col V. Chernyshov, USSR's delegate to the Vienna talks, by V. Morozov, APN military commentator: "The time of constructive acts; it is now the West's turn"; date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] After a break of more than 1 month, the 27th round of negotiations on reducing the strength of armed forces and armaments in central Europe has begun in Vienna. What are the results on which one can build? The last round of negotiations again tellingly proved that the socialist countries' consistent line is aimed at realistically reducing the military confrontation, Col V. Chernyshov, head of the Soviet delegation to the Vienna negotiations, stressed in his talk with V. Morozov, APN's military commentator.

The draft agreement on mutually reducing the strength of armed forces and armaments, and the measures to be taken in central Europe in the first phase that are connected with this, which have been proposed by the socialist countries, make it possible to break the deadlock and to reach the first results in the very near future, Col V. Chernyshov stated. The draft contains all the essential components for ensuring a mutually acceptable accord, based on a just foundation and on equal rights. It also provides for starting the gradual reduction of the military confrontation level in the area covered by the agreement without violating in any way the security of the sides involved -- that is, with the simultaneous maintenance, but on a lower level, of the approximate correlation of forces that has existed in this area over many years.

In order to help bring the sides' stands closer together and to achieve an accord based on a sensible compromise, the socialist countries have met the Western partners halfway in many respects. Their compromise draft contains a number of stipulations and ideas in which the Western side had expressed increased interest in the course of the negotiations, and to which it attributed an important significance.

It could seem that the NATO partners should have welcomed the new draft agreement submitted by the socialist countries, and should have themselves submitted businesslike, constructive suggestions on it, so that the contents of the accord could be agreed on. But the joint line of the NATO countries -- the accelerated escalation of military preparations and the unwinding of a new spiral of senseless feverish armament -- is on no account in harmony with the principle of constructive negotiations, and even less so with the achievement of corresponding results. That is why the Western representatives have merely remarked that the proposal submitted by the socialist countries "contains certain useful elements," that is why they have refused to start consultations on the text of the first agreement.

As before, they are pleading that the matters concerning numerical data on the numbers of troops in central Europe and the accompanying measures are "insoluble."

[Question] Toward the end of the 26th round of the talks, the Western representatives submitted a new proposal. Can it contribute toward achieving progress in the negotiations?

[Answer] At the last plenary session the NATO countries submitted a procedural proposal. However, it does not reply to the socialist countries' proposal of 10 December 1981, to start compiling the text of the first agreement; neither does it reply to our latest initiative -- that is, to the new draft agreement submitted by the socialist countries. In order to justify themselves in some way before the public, the NATO headquarters has dreamt up another trick; its purpose is to drown the decision on the problem of reducing the military confrontation in central Europe in fruitless discussions, to weaken the political impact of the socialist countries' new initiative and to create the impression of NATO "activity" in the Vienna negotiations.

That is why the Western participants have proposed to set up three working groups in the negotiations: one for a detailed comparison of the stands maintained by the sides involved on the entire complex of questions concerning the agreement, including the problems of numerical strengths; one for analogous work in the sphere of accompanying measures; and one for clarifying inconsistencies in the data on the socialist countries' troop numbers in the reduction area submitted by each of the sides.

Which means that rather than offering to discuss the text of the agreement or the basic problems of reducing and limiting the strengths of troops and armament, they are offering only to discuss the "unification of the stands maintained by the sides." Everybody, even a person not particularly well informed about the course of the talks, immediately asks a logical question: But what have the delegations of 12 NATO countries in Vienna been doing during the more than 8 years of negotiations, if after all this time they are still demanding a unification of the sides' stands? This very question was asked at the press conference in the Hofburg Palace by a Western reporter, who thus addressed a NATO countries' representative. Naturally he received no reply. The only thing that can be added to this is that, as far back as the end of 1980, the participants in the negotiations had made an in-depth comparison of the positions adopted by the sides involved; however, in order to substantiate their latest proposal, the Western representatives are saying that the comparison at that time was merely "verbal," whereas they are now proposing a "written" one. Really, one can only wonder at such a "substantiation." To suggest a comparison of attitudes now, when a proper document -- a draft agreement -- is already lying on the round table, means in reality to attempt to turn the clock back, and considerably so.

[Question] The draft agreement submitted by the socialist countries contains an extensive chapter devoted to measures connected with a reduction of the number of troops and armaments -- in other words, to "accompanying measures," as they are called in the West. Why are the NATO countries' representatives citing the "insolubility of the matter of accompanying measures" as one of the reasons that they do not want to discuss the draft?

[Answer] Figuratively speaking, the problem of accompanying measures is one of the "braking systems" dreamt up by the West for protracting the Vienna talks. The Western participants are striving to foist on the Warsaw Pact countries as an ultimatum their inordinately blown-up and absolutely unsubstantiated "package" of accompanying measures, a number of which is absolutely unconnected with the reduction and limitation of the number of troops and armament. The "package" is aimed at everyday control of the activities of the socialist countries' armed forces, and in essence at legalizing military intelligence.

The NATO countries' representatives, who like to expand on the imperative need to consolidate trust, reject the socialist countries' proposals on reducing military activities -- for instance such measures as the limitation of the extent of military maneuvers. They also object to the adoption of the commitment not to increase, not even temporarily, the strength of troops which are to remain in Central Europe after the troop limitation. At the same time it is obvious that the main and real guarantee of consolidating stability and mutual trust can lie solely in specific steps and measures which envisage limited military activiites and a real reduction of the strength of troops and armaments. And it is this kind of step and measure that is contained in the draft agreement submitted by the socialist countries.

[Question] What is your opinion on the establishment of a group which, according to the Western proposal, should deal with the preparation of a working program for solving the numerical problem?

[Answer] The so-called numerical problem has been dreamt up by the West. According to its authors' intentions, it is to justify the unsubstantiated NATO countries' claims that the socialist countries should limit the numbers of their troops to a far greater extent than the Western participating states.

The artificial nature of the "numerical problem" is indirectly confirmed by the NATO countries' representatives themselves; during the many years of negotiations they have been incapable of submitting any substantiation of their "estimates" of the numbers of the socialist countries' armed forces. In fact, how can one seriously talk about the substantiated nature of Western data on the numbers of the other side's armed forces if the Western experts cannot agree on the true numbers of their own troops? In any case, the reports appearing in the Western press (we can particularly point to the magazine DER SPIEGEL No 52, 1981) prove that for years the various NATO bodies have been unable to reach an identical opinion on the number of army members, for instance in the European NATO countries; these inconsistencies in calculations concern 137,000 persons.

The socialist countries are averse to engaging in fruitless discussions on figures. The exchange of official information on the number of armed forces of the involved sides in Central Europe, effected during the negotiations, presents a realistic picture and makes it possible to conclude the first agreement. Moreover, the basic questions concerning the first agreement can be discussed quite separately from the question of numerical data.

The draft agreement submitted by the socialist countries anchors, in the form of a legal contract, the commitment of the sides to reduce the general numerical strength of their armed forces in central Europe to the same -- I repeat, the same -- collective level of 900,000 persons each, of this number, 700,000 should consist of members of the ground forces and 200,000 of the air force. These are the main figures! And now it is time to leave fruitless disputes on the initial troop numbers and to go over to practical measures for achieving a limitation of the collective levels in practice.

The socialist countries have confirmed their willingness to take such practical steps by unilaterally withdrawing 20,000 Soviet army members and 1,000 tanks from the GDR, and by submitting an all-encompassing draft agreement on the first phase. Now it is the West's turn. It must prove its political will, and on the basis of the socialist countries' proposal it must start working out, together with us, a joint agreement on the first phase.

GRIBKOV COMMENTS ON WARSAW PACT ANNIVERSARY

PM141409 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 May 82 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS-attributed article by Army General A. Gribkov, chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact States' Joint Armed Forces: "Reliable bulwark of peace and the peoples' security"]

[Text] It is the 27th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact Organization -- the defensive military-political alliance of the socialist community countries. The creation of the Warsaw Pact Organization was a retaliatory measure in response to imperialism's aggressive aspirations. In April 1949 the largest military-political grouping in the history of imperialism, NATO, was created, spearheaded against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Later new military blocs and alliances of the imperialist countries emerged.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries were obliged to take steps to safeguard their security. The multilateral Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance was signed in Warsaw on 14 May 1955. This military-political alliance of fraternal countries which has gone down in history under the name of the Warsaw Pact embodied Lenin's ideas of the collective defense of socialism.

The Warsaw Pact's strength, indestructibility and advantages are determined by the fact that it has firm foundations: sociopolitical, economic, ideological and military-strategic foundations which are united by the commonality of the aims and interests of the collective defense of the gains of socialism.

The objective foundations of the socialist community countries' military-political alliance are reinforced and intensified by the practical activity of the communist and workers' parties which have the leading role in the development and consolidation of the socialist social system. It is precisely they who determine the forms of military-political cooperation, jointly work out measures in the collective defense sphere, ensure the high combat readiness of their countries' armed forces, and mobilize the people and the armies' personnel to the consolidation of the defense might of the entire socialist community.

The socialist states' joint military might, whose nucleus is the defense might of the Soviet Union, is a reliable guarantee of their defense. It is hard to imagine what fate imperialism would have prepared for mankind if the Warsaw Pact had not stood in its way.

As long as the NATO bloc remains, as long as the militarist circles conduct the arms race, the USSR together with the other Warsaw Pact members will strengthen their military-political alliance. "The period under review has shown convincingly what an influential and favorable role is played in European and international affairs as a whole by the activity of the Warsaw Pact Organization and above all its Political Consultative Committee," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted at the 26th CPSU Congress.

On its 27-year path our defensive military-political alliance has invariably acted as the initiator in the relaxation of international tension and the consolidation of peace in Europe and throughout the world. The majority of conferences of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee have been devoted to the socialist community's protection from the imperialist danger and to the elaboration and specific development of a program for strengthening peace in Europe.

The socialist community countries, in steering a coordinated foreign policy course aimed at the relaxation of international tension and the halting of the arms race, at the same time take into account imperialism's increased aggressiveness.

The United States has assumed a course toward the creation of military-strategic superiority over the USSR and a large-scale, all-out arms race.

Ever newer and more refined types of military equipment and weapons of mass destruction are being developed. Mankind is threatened with the neutron bomb and barbaric chemical and other weapons. Plans are being constructed for the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles -- the potential for a nuclear first strike -- in West Europe.

All this creates a threat to our country and its allies from the United States and may disrupt the military-strategic balance in Europe, undermine the possibility of any arms control and at worst lead to nuclear war. It is consequently an objective truth that collective defense provides a guarantee of the prevention of imperialist aggression and protection against it.

Considering realistically the complexity of the international situation, the Warsaw Pact states have been obliged to display constant concern for enhancing their defense capability. The mechanism of military cooperation covering virtually all aspects of the allied armies' life and activity is being improved. The Warsaw Pact states' Committee of Defense Ministers, the Joint Command, the Military Council of the joint armed forces and other organs are functioning actively, elaborating coordinated proposals and recommendations aimed at the further consolidation of the allied countries' defense.

Relying on their countries' military-economic and scientific and technical potential and on the growing collaboration within the framework of the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration, the communist and workers' parties and governments are taking the necessary steps to ensure that the formations and units singled out for the joint armed forces are organized on modern lines and have sophisticated weapons and combat equipment.

The military cadres devoted to the ideals of communism and the socialist combat alliance are the basic foundation of their combat might. The servicemen of our armies are educated in a spirit of Marxist-Leninist ideology and proletarian internationalism, in the heroic traditions of the communist and workers' parties and their peoples' revolutionary and combat glory. Constant concern is displayed to ensure that the experience of training skilled military cadres in the Soviet Union and the achievements of Soviet science become the possession of all the friendly armies of the socialist states.

The constant exchange of experience of military building and combat and political training is carried out on the basis of complete trust stemming from the international class fraternity of the socialist countries' peoples and armies and the class commonality of their national military doctrines. This is served by conferences and rallies of the joint armed forces' leading personnel, mutual consultations and joint military science conferences.

Cooperation among the allied armies' political workers helps mutual enrichment with the experience of party-political and ideological work among the troops and serves to intensify the patriotic and international education of the friendly armies' servicemen.

In the joint armed forces constant attention is paid to the steady improvement of the combat readiness of the troops and navies' forces. This work is performed in accordance with the decisions taken at conferences of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee on questions of military building.

The main efforts in the troops and navies are aimed at the further improvement of the personnel's field, air and naval training at mastering the art of modern combat, at developing the ability to make full use of the combat potential of weapons and combat equipment, to vanquish a strong, technically equipped adversary, to act confidently day and night under difficult climatic and weather conditions, on any terrain.

The solution of all these complex tasks is being implemented through the further intensification of combat training and the improvement of the quality and effectiveness of tactical, special tactical and command staff exercises.

The joint exercises held in accordance with the Joint Command's plans are a demonstration of the socialist community armies' constant readiness for the armed defense of the gains of socialism and the servicemen's readiness to fulfill their patriotic and international duty.

The joint exercises make it possible to verify in practice many theoretical propositions and views on the principles and nature of waging combat operations under modern warfare conditions. Modern combat equipment in the fraternal armies' possession is checked out in action on the exercise fields. During exercises the combat coordination and interaction of the national armies belonging to the joint armed forces are rehearsed.

The exercises and maneuvers by the Warsaw Pact countries' joint armed forces are of great foreign policy significance: They demonstrate to the whole world the socialist armies' monolithic, cohesive nature and their constant readiness to come unanimously to the defense of the gains of socialism against imperialist aggression.

In particular the "Brotherhood in Arms", "Shield" and "Alliance" joint exercises and also joint exercises by the branches of the joint armed forces and operational-tactical, tactical and special tactical exercises held in recent years have been a good school for the field, air and sea training of the troops and navies.

Joint command-staff exercises have been held recently on the territories of Hungary and Poland. The units and subunits taking part in them demonstrated their high degree of skill, cohesion, mutual understanding and the ability to act correctly and find their bearings precisely in a complex tactical situation. The commanders and staffs displayed good training in controlling the subunits, reliable interaction was organized during the exercises.

The joint exercises by the fraternal armies and navies serve as a powerful incentive to the growth of the combat skill of servicemen of the joint armed forces and invariably become a graphic demonstration of the constantly strengthening combat collaboration of the allied armies and of international solidarity and martial friendship and comradeship.

The Warsaw Pact countries' armies, in terms of their personnel's moral-political and combat qualities, their organizational structure, technical equipment level, provision with materiel, the professional training of the officers' corps and the field, air and sea skill of their formations, units and ships, fully accord with all the basic modern requirements and can guarantee the peaceful constructive labor of the builders of socialism and communism.

DEMCHENKO REVIEWS PEACE PROPOSALS, MIDEAST

PM171235 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 May 82 p 4

[Pavel Demchenko "International Review"]

[Text] The Highest Duty

May holds a special place in the life of working people on various continents. It begins with the festival of international solidarity of working people, which is marked by demonstrations and rallies.

On 9 May we celebrated Victory Day -- the anniversary of the defeat of German fascism and the end of the bloody battles of World War II in Europe. People of the older generation, who took part in the fierce fighting on the Volga and the Dnepr, at Kiev and Smolensk, will never forget the joy which overcame people, tears in their eyes, on that great day in May.

It is 37 years since that time, but we remember well that the victory cost the peoples very dear: The cruellest war in history carried off more than 50 million human lives. The events of 1945 do not simply recall the past, they call for the tragedy which mankind went through never to be repeated.

It is far from accidental that this year the month of May has been marked by a sharp upsurge in the antiwar movement. In the conditions of the exacerbation of international tension and and the activation of the militarist designs of American imperialism and the NATO bloc, millions of people all over the world are raising their voices against the instigators of war and against the threat of nuclear catastrophe which hangs over our planet.

This year both the May Day celebrations and the festival of victory took place under the sign of the struggle for peace. Thus in the course of the week of action for security and cooperation in Europe various cities in our country saw demonstrations, marches and processions of peace supporters, gatherings and meetings. Tens of thousands of people gathered at the victory monument in Leningrad and at the walls of the legendary Brest fortress to declare firmly: there must be no world conflagration. The rally held at the site of fierce fighting for the liberation of the Donbass -- the famous Saur-Mogila -- was many thousands strong. "Europe needs peace!" "Nuclear disarmament for Europe!" -- the young men and women of Astrakhan demonstrated beneath those slogans. Representatives of the main religions and religious organizations from all continents gathered in Moscow for a world conference against the nuclear threat.

Each day the teleprinters in the editorial office bring in reports from various foreign cities of more and more antiwar actions. For instance, more than 20,000 people took part in a demonstration organized by West Berlin peace supporters under the slogan "Disarmament, not rearmament." Demonstrations under the slogans "No to nuclear catastrophe!" and "Cut military spending!" were held in Italy and Japan. The Japanese Socialist Party initiated an international conference held 14-15 May entitled "Against Nuclear Weapons and for Disarmament and the Creation of a Nuclear-Free Demilitarized Zone."

The American public has not remained aloof from the antiwar movement. Protests against the present U.S. administration's militarist course are clearly gaining strength in the country. Thus mass demonstrations were held the other day in Washington at the Pentagon's walls, where the participants in two "peace marches" met. One group came from the distant West Coast, from Los Angeles, the other from the south of the country, from the city of New Orleans. They passed through dozens of cities, and everywhere they were greeted warmly by representatives of public and religious organizations. At big rallies and meetings the participants in the marches demanded that the administration and Congress stop the nuclear arms race and reduce military spending.

Peace supporters from San Francisco, from Maine and from the Canadian city of Montreal are now marching the roads of the United States. They will all unite in New York on 7 June, the opening day of the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, in order to convey to that international organization the message of ordinary people, who demand peace. The French Communist Party [PCF] has made an appeal to the forthcoming session. It was proposed the adoption of an all-embracing disarmement program and support for all talks on questions of universal disarmament, the limitation or reduction of arms stockpiles or partial measures in that direction. The PCF advocates convening a European conference on confidence-building measures and security and disarmament in Europe. In the French Communists' opinion all states should ratify existing treaties and conclude new treaties on topics such as a ban on chemical, bacteriological and radiological weapons, a complete nuclear test ban and not being the first to use nuclear weapons.

It is easy to see that the attainment of these goals has been sought for many years by the Soviet Union and its allies in the Warsaw Pact, which was signed 27 years ago -- on 14 May 1955 -- and has become the real guardian of peace in Europe. To the socialist countries' credit are many peace-loving initiatives, which take the form of quite concrete proposals aimed at preventing the unleashing of a new war, ensuring peace and genuine security for the peoples and achieving the limitation of the arms race, in particular the nuclear arms race, as a stage on the path to universal and complete disarmament. Our motherland is waging a struggle to attain these lofty goals under the banner of the peace program for the eighties approved by the 26th CPSU Congress, which is the continuation and development of the historic peace program in relation to the most burning, vital problems of international life in our day. The Soviet Communists' forum called for "everything possible to be done to free the peoples of the threat of nuclear war and preserve peace in the world."

Only one fact needs be cited to show clearly how constructive is the Soviet Union's stance. The Soviet Union, setting an example of good will and seeking to facilitate the attainment of agreement at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva, recently adopted a decision to impose a unilateral moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear arms in the European part of the country. The armaments of this type already deployed there are being frozen quantitatively and qualitatively. The replacement of old missiles with newer ones is being halted.

But that is not all. Our country is going even further -- it is prepared as early as this year, if there is no new deterioration in the international situation, to reduce a certain quantity of its medium-range missiles in Europe. Naturally, such a measure must be taken into account in a future agreed reduction.

How has Washington responded to these concrete actions and proposals? Has it displayed an honest approach in response to the good will demonstrated by our country? Not a bit of it. The American administration is continuing to implement huge military programs in its hopeless attempt to achieve superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact countries.

It was from this standpoint that the foreign public assessed the U.S. President's speech in the city of Eureka, in which he touched on a number of questions concerning the disarmament problem. R. Reagan expressed readiness to begin strategic arms limitation talks at the end of June. But at the same time the U.S. President said that he sees it as the task of the talks to "ensure a genuine, long-term limitation of Soviet military programs." He called for a "new, firmer course" presupposing, above all, unquestioning submission to Washington on the part of its allies and a global buildup in American potential.

As for the proposals contained in the speech, in the opinion of Paris's LE MONDE they leave aside the systems in which the United States has superiority and do not affect a single one of the major arms modernization programs announced by the White House, Finally they envisage that virtually all the concessions must be made by the Soviet Union.

Attention has been attracted by a remark by former U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance. In his opinion the Soviet-American SALT II treaty can and must be ratified now by the U.S. Senate, which would be a good starting point for future arms reduction. He called on the U.S. administration to actively seek other arms control agreements, which must be "comprehensive, far-reaching, balanced, equal and verifiable."

It must be noted that Reagan's speech contained many words about peace, people's needs and so forth. But many Western commentators, including Americans, regard this as a forced concession to public opinion, particularly on the eve of the American President's trip to Europe to meet with the leaders of leading capitalist states. "The answer to the question why President Reagan put forward the new proposals just now lies in the widening antinuclear movement in the United States, and also in the growth in antinuclear, pacifist sentiments in Western Europe," an NBC television correspondent believes.

Yes, the antiwar movement and the struggle against the nuclear threat have reached such a scale that they must be reckoned with. Many millions of people in many countries see the struggle for peace as their highest duty.

Creeping Aggression Continues

Twice in a comparatively short space of time Israeli aircraft have launched massive strikes against Palestinian refugee camps, cities and villages in Lebanon. The latest occasion was on 9 May, when 15 populated centers south of Beirut were bombed and fired on. Foreign observers are now wondering whether the Israeli Government will give its forces massing on the border with Lebanon the order to invade the southern part of the country or to seize a more extensive area.

The fact is that the air raids and the invasion by land, I was told during a tour of the Near East, have been expected there since the end of March and are seen as part of a plan to finally incorporate in Israel the Arab territories it has occupied since 1967. The Arabs call the implementation of this plan creeping annexation or creeping aggression and link it to the Camp David agreements concluded in 1978 by the United States, Israel and Egypt. This term refelcts the gradual, phased implementation of the Israeli designs. Two years ago the incorporation of East Jerusalem in the Jewish state was announced and the same happened later to the Syrian Golan Heights. Now, to all appearances, a new act is planned.

On 25 April the last Israeli units left the Sinai Peninsula, handing over civilian control of it to the Egyptians and military control to the so-called "multinational force" which includes subunits from the U.S., French, Italian and a number of other armies. The Israeli Government kicked up a terrible fuss over this operation; at times the impression was created that it was leaving its own land and not land seized from Egypt 15 years before. The propaganda campaign had a profound purpose. Israeli War Minister A. Sharon described it as follows: "Evacuation from Sinai is the point beyond which there will be no more Israeli concessions. We must now heal our wounds and start settling the Golan Heights, the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip."

The Sinai is thus the payment for the annexation of other Arab territories, for the incorporation of them in so-called "greater Israel."

However, the implementation of these designs is being seriously hampered by the PLO whose main forces are now in Lebanon. This organization has become the banner and mobilizing center of resistance to the occupiers. That is why Israeli attacks are now concentrated on the PLO and the forces which support it.

Immediately after the evacuation of Sinai the Israeli Knesset (the parliament) adopted a resolution prohibiting the dismantling of settlements established on captured land. This means that the 100 or more settlements built in the West Bank, Gaza and the Golan Heights must stay there forever and acquire more and more settlers, above all those who have had to leave Sinai. The idea is that the Arabs now living there will be gradually pushed out into Jordan.

Naturally, the resolution met with Palestinian wrath. It was then that Israeli aircraft hit refugee camps and PLO bases in Lebanon. At the same time, large forces were dispatched to break up demonstrations and rallies in occupied cities. They acted so brutally that there was an angry reaction in Israel itself. Six officers who had been ordered to break up the demonstrations held a press conference in Jerusalem during which they condemned the actions of the punitive detachments and criticized the government. "The Arabs," the press conference participants said, "are seen as objects, not as human beings, and they are arrested and punished extremely often."

As for the air raids on Lebanon, they resulted in great destruction and many casualties, but they failed to catch Palestinian resistance forces napping, let alone paralyze them. This time the reaction was almost instantaneous. The Palestinian news agency WAFA published a statement by the joint command of the Lebanese National Progressive Forces and the Palestinian Resistance Movement which said: "In response to the enemy air raid our combined forces have fired on Israeli military installations."

It is clear from reports by Western correspondents in Israel that this reaction and the continuing wave of actions on occupied land have had a dampening effect there. Many people are realizing that the planned invasion of Lebanon will not be easy this time and that there will be retaliation. According to the WALL STREET JOURNAL, an invasion is potentially explosive and may lead to the more active support from the Arab states for the Palestinian resistance movement and Syria which they now need. And the paper's conclusion is that "the 1978 Camp David agreement did not lead to the liquidation of tension in the Near East... The situation in the area is more explosive than ever."

It is hard not to agree with this conclusion. Events of recent years show pretty convincingly that separate deals encouraging the aggressor cannot bring back a normal and tranquil life in the Near East. Only the liberation of all occupied lands and respect for the political rights and security of all peoples in the region, including the Palestinians, can bring peace to this long-suffering part of the world.

NATO MILITARY MEETING ATTEMPTS TO EXTEND SPHERE

PM171531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 May 82 p 4

[Correspondent V. Drobkov dispatch: "Behind the Smokescreen of 'Common Interests': On Attempts To Extend NATO's Zone of Operation"]

[Text] Brussels, May -- A topical subject of conversation behind the scenes at the recent sessions of NATO's military organs in Brussels was the events taking place many thousands of kilometers away from the North Atlantic bloc's headquarters, in the South Atlantic. These events were spoken of at press conferences. They were discussed behind closed doors by the defense ministers and chiefs of staff.

They were the subject of special sections in the final communiques of the Eurogroup and the NATO Military Planning Committee.

Literally on the eve of these NATO meetings military clashes between Britain and Argentina arising from the conflict over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands were stepped up. Despite the fact that these islands do not fall within the North Atlantic's alliance's zone of operation, the Brussels newspaper LA LIBRE BELGIQUE wrote, after the meeting between Nott and Weinberger these events became the background for all the NATO discussions.

Indeed, British Defense Secretary J. Nott and his American colleague C. Weinberger spared no efforts to make their partners in the bloc adopt a common position on the Anglo-Argentine crisis. And not only in order to demonstrate the notorious "Atlantic solidarity." Not only in order to give greater respectability to London's colonial expedition. Quite specific forces in NATO are trying to use the crsis in the South Atlantic to implement the old idea of giving that militarist grouping really global "powers."

This was indicated by J. Nott's remarks at a Brussels press conference. According to him, the present crisis may not directly affect commitments within the framework of the bloc, but "NATO's response give irrefutable evidence of the strength of our adherence to common ideals." The British defense secretary went even further. He described the allies' stance, reflected in the subsequent communiques, as the "concrete embodiment of the growing recognition in NATO of the fact that the West's interests are not confined to the treaty zone alone" (meaning the treaty on NATO's creation, which defines the southern border of the bloc's zone of "responsibility" as the Tropic of Cancer -- V.D.].

The Military Planning Committee communique adopted in Brussels this time sets out more fully NATO's claims to the role of the instrument of the "world gendarme." Its eighth section, for instance, is entirely devoted to justifying the North Atlantic bloc's "right" to operate outside its originally proclaimed borders. This section contains an unambiguous threat to interfere by force in events which are undesirable for the West, wherever they may occur.

The bloc allies essentially declared their readiness to take part in the adventures of the Rapid Deployment Forces created by the United States, to hold consultations with Washington to "define common goals" and to jointly analyze the effects of those actions on the "alliance's security and defensive potential." Various NATO organs are given the duty of examining the "needs" revealed in the course of such dicussions, while the member countries, for the sake of "common vital interests" may have to give direct assistance in the deployment of military forces outside the alliance's borders.

In other words, behind the smokescreen of "common interests" the military ministers answered for their countries' readiness to become coparticipants in armed actions by the American Rapid Deployment Forces, and at the same time to become involved in U.S. adventures outside NATO's zone of "responsibility." The NATO ministers were given a pretext, the local newspaper LE SOIR writes, by the Anglo-Argentine conflict. But the idea of creating an imperialist punitive corps for local wars outside NATO's zone of "responsibility" does not by any means owe its birth to the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. It has already been nurtured for long years in the Pentagon. An interest in organizing a "fire brigade" of this kind has more than once been voiced aloud in the White House too.

In 1977 this idea took on real features. The then U.S. President J. Carter signed Directive 18 whereby the Pentagon was instructed to begin the creation of mobile forces for use in emergencies. At first it was proposed to bring their numerical strength up to 100,000 men. But reports soon appeared that the Rapid Deployment Forces (RDF) could reach 200,000 or 300,000 men.

Back in 1980 the RDF had their own commander and staff nucleus and began to carry out military maneuvers abroad. The first site for such maneuvers was Egypt, to where 1,5000 paratroopers, armaments and hardware for waging a war in the desert were shipped from the United States in October 1980 within the framework of the Bright Star exercises. General Kelly, who was appointed RDF commander, boasted that he could start a war "tomorrow" in any remote corner of the earth.

Originally the RDF were regarded as purely American, operating from U.S. territory or from American forward bases and subordinated exclusively to the Pentagon. While they were being formed and equipped there was not only a change of president in Washington, but a certain reevaluation of the role of those forces. No, the United States did not decide to renounce its claims to interference in other peoples' affairs. But it did wish to conceal this interference more thoroughly by making its actions, as it were, "international in nature," and to involve the NATO allies, too, if possible, at the same time transferring to them part of the financial burden of costly operations thousands of kilometres away from the regions of their armed forces' permanent bases.

A broad campaign began in the North Atlantic bloc to involve the West European allies in the preparations begun by the United States for actions outside the NATO's borders. As the Washington POST wrote at the time, the bloc allies were being asked to "think about more coordinated, even unofficial efforts with a view to extending NATO's military, diplomatic and economic commitments beyond Europe to strategically important regions in order to ensure the defense of important mineral and oil resources and to take some measures to eliminate instability in the Third World."

Gen B. Rogers, who holds the post of supreme commander of NATO allied armed forces in Europe, and his predecessor Gen A. Haig, who has become U.S. secretary of state, are ardent champions of extending NATO's borders. The U.S. partners in the bloc, Rogers stated at hearings in the American Congress, should "pay attention not only to Europe but to other parts of the globe, chiefly the Near East, which needs the defense forces of the NATO allies."

Secretary of State A. Haig also made no secret of his desire to oblige the West Europeans to help the United States throughout the world... "Regardless of whether or not NATO as an organization decides to concern itself with problems arising outside its geographical borders, they will affect it one way or another," A. Haig stated in an interview for the French weekly L'EXPRESS. "Do you mean by that that the NATO bloc should, whether its member countries like it or not, consider that the whole world is its affair?" L'EXPRESS' correspondent asked. "Yes, the whole world is its affair," A. Haig replied, without a moment's hesitation.

London was the first to respond to the call to cross NATO's borders. Prime Minister M. Thatcher, visiting Washington to make the acquaintance of the new American administration, emthusiastically supported the U.S. stance. A. Haig only had to state that it is time for NATO to extend the "geography" of its operations and adopt "official commitments outside the present borders -- perhaps in the Persian Gulf region, the Near East, Africa or wherever it may be" for M. Thatcher to call directly for the creation of "multilateral Rapid Deployment Forces" in the North Atlantic bloc. On her return to London the prime minister repeated this call in the British Parliament.

Bloc Secretary General J. Lunds expressed full support for plans to extend NATO's borders. NATO must be prepared to defend its interests outside its own territory too, he stated. According to J. Luns the borders laid down in the North Atlantic alliance must not act as an "artificial barrier."

It must be said that initially by no means all the NATO allies shared M. Thatcher's and J. Luns' enthusiasm for the American gendarme." Many West European captials were reserved about the idea.

London's SUNDAY TELEGRAPH noted in this connection that the United States, with its plans to involve the NATO allies in adventures outside the bloc, will represent a greater threat than the Soviet Union to the West's vital interests." [Quotemarks as published]

But since the references to the need to operate jointly outside NATO's borders and to support the U.S. RDF in such operations have become increasingly frequent in NATO communiques. Now, as the results of the Brussles meeting of the military ministers of NATO countries (France does not take part in the work of the Eurogroup or the bloc's Military Planning Committee) indicates, plans for "long-distance expeditions" by the Atlantic allies are taking on increasingly real features.

However, to some extent these are not declarations of intent, but a reality. Military subunits from the United States and certain of its West European allies are deployed in the Sinai Peninsula. Here the Pentagon does not even consider it necessary to conceal the fact that the American subunits are a leading deatchment of those very same "Rapid Deployment Forces" which could be used for interference not only in the Near East, but in adjacent regions too.

A British expeditionary corps is now waging military operations in the South Atlantic, and the United States is giving it help and support. The other NATO allies have taken London's side and announced economic sanctions against Argentina. They consented to the assignment of British forces usually attached to NATO for operations in the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. Thus on two fronts at once -- in the South Atlantic and the Near East -- the North Atlantic bloc has embarked on the implementation of the idea of defending the West's "common interests" outside the NATO's geographical limits.

Nothing good will come of this for the cause of peace and the people's independence. It will only mean new complications in international life.

MATERIAL ON NATO COUNCIL SPRING SESSION

U.S., UK Positions

LD182010 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1140 GMT 18 May 82

[Excerpts] Luxembourg, 18 May (TASS) -- The NATO Council spring session is opening here against a background of U.S. and NATO leaders' intensifying pressure on West European countries aimed at forcing them to agree unreservedly to a course of confrontation in the international sphere and the activitation of military preparations proclaimed by Washington. U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig, who arrived here in good time, unleashed furious activity at the session itself and in the corridors in order to make a number of recalcitrant U.S. allies in the bloc agree to United States' aggressive course. He is being given active support in this by NATO Secretary General J. Luns, who stated in his opening speech an intention to hold talks only "from a position of strength," and by British Foreign Secretary F. Pym.

Speaking at the session, A. Haig again put forward the demand for a further build-up of NATO potential in all fields. His speech expressed a desire to discredit the policy of detente, which earlier led to a significant attenuation of tension in the international field.

Despite the obvious facts, Haig again put forward the worn-out Washington theory that detente "is of more advantage to the USSR" than to the West. This claim is so absurd that the FRG foreign minister had to protest to the U.S. secretary of state that the policy of detente is also of considerable importance to the Western countries. As people are stressing in the corridors of the session, the American delegation is trying to see that the term "detente" itself is not included in the final communique.

As the FINANCIAL TIMES writes, the word "detente" has practically disappeared altogether from the NATO vocabulary in the recent period. The United States zealously supported by Britain is trying to see that the word is not in the text of the "Bonn declaration" which the foreign ministers are drafting for the conference of leaders of NATO countries on 10 June in the FRG capital. However a whole range of West European countries, bearing in mind the broad movement for peace and detente which has developed in Europe, are not showing any enthusiasm in support of the United States' unilateral approach to East-West relations.

A. Haig and F. Pym also mounted furious activity at the session in order to secure the inclusion in the final communique of provisions supporting Britain in its conflict with Argentina in the South Atlantic. This, observers point out, is caused by the desire of the NATO leaders "to demonstrate unity" on the issue of support for a NATO country in a conflict which is outside the bloc's sphere of activity, bearing in mind the possibility of such situations being repeated in the future.

Council Communique

LD191028 Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Luxembourg, 19 May, TASS -- The spring session of the North Atlantic Council, which involved foreign ministers of the 15 NATO member-states, here has been marked by calls for NATO's further military build-up and talks from "the position of strength."

The final communique issued in Luxembourg attests to the fact that NATO's ruling conventional and nuclear arsenals, by using the myth about a "Soviet military menace" as a cover.

The communique is strewn with calls for the allies to boost their "military strength" and maintain "deterrence" at "adequate" level. This makes the Luxembourg session a follow-up to the meetings of NATO's military agencies a week ago in Brussels, which drew up specific plans for stepping up war preparations.

After putting up a smokescreen of claims about NATO's aspiration for "genuine detente," the conferees, as is customary with them, attempted to disprove hard facts when they blamed the socialist countries, instead of themselves, for the growth of world tension. This goal was also served by another propaganda invention on the balance of arms of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty states, which had been fabricated by NATO's top brass specially for the session.

The final communique reveals that the NATO leadership's approach to talks with socialist countries is based on the striving to secure unilateral advantages for the bloc, with the constructive initiatives of the USSR and other socialist countries in actual fact being perpetually rejected. These efforts are part of a broader propaganda campaign, which was launched in the West on the eve of the NATO summit meeting in Bonn on June 10, this year.

The provision, recommending the NATO members to impose restrictions on their trading and economic links with socialist states on the far-fetched plea that the development of such links is advantageous only to the East, was clearly written to Washington's dictation. But, local observers note, a number of West European NATO countries at the session stressed their interest in promoting mutually beneficial relations with socialist states.

Noteworthy is the intention of the NATO leadership to extend the geographical zone covered by the bloc, which shows clearly in the communique. The session participants, under U.S. and British prodding, reiterated their support to London in its conflict with Argentina over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, thus giving their approval to attempts at finding a neo-colonialist solution to the problem by means of raw military power.

At the same time the Luxembourg session patently demonstrated the existence of differences between NATO partners. This found expression also in the text of the final communique, which says, in particular, that the Greek delegation disagreed with the other NATO countries on a whole number of issues discussed, above all those concerning East-West relations.

Luns Remarks on Poland

LD182200 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Speaking at the press conference in Luxembourg organized on the occasion of the opening of the NATO spring session, its general secretary, Joseph Luns, sharply attacked socialist Poland and its allies.

The irritation of the general secretary of the North Atlantic Treaty is quite understandable, our commentator, Aleksandr Danilov, writes. One more attempt by the NATO special and propaganda services to provoke tension and disturbances in Poland and disrupt its labor rhythm has failed. The normalization of the situation in Poland does not suit the interests of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. This is why its general secretary did not even consider it necessary to hide it. From the military point of view -- he was suggesting in his interviews, for instance the ones given to the West German BILDZEITUNG and to the Italian weekly PANORAMA -- the events in Poland have strengthened the Western position. The state of anxiety in Poland, he maintained, makes it difficult for the Warsaw Treaty Organization to sustain communications.

Another cause of NATO's interest in increasing tension in Poland is the antiwar movement gathering strength in Europe. It is known, for example, that a number of organizations planned to hold mass demonstrations during the meeting of NATO leaders fixed for June. Making use of the events taking place in Poland and fanning up an anticommunist psychosis, Western politicians harbor hopes of stifling and dispersing the people's movement against aggressive NATO plans.

American NATO bosses have their own peculiar plans connected with the Polish events. They intend to strengthen the discipline of their allies in the aggressive bloc since differences concerning the most important problems, such as the limitation of strategic weapons or economic cooperation with socialist countries, have increased.

All this constitutes, if one can so express it, a transitional, temporary or tactical conclusion drawn by NATO countries from Poland's difficulties. However, the military bloc also has strategic goals: These involve using Poland to disturb the balance of forces in the world to achieve a unilateral advantage, to strive to dismantle the socialist community.

Public speeches by leaders of some capitalist countries, above all those of American President Ronald Reagan, often disclose their hopes that economic restrictions introduced by the West against Poland will finally succeed in provoking Polish dissatisfaction with the country's leadership. Fanning the flames of disquiet in the country, pushing Poles into the abyss of fratricidal war, these are the aims of both the radio stations in the West and of the NATO special services. Moreover, these services have lately been strengthened by runaways from Poland who don the mantle of fighters for the interests of Polish workers.

At the press conference in Luxembourg Joseph Luns let out a few false sighs on the subject of violating the freedoms of democracy and human rights in Poland. However, this hypocritical sobbing could hardly deceive anybody since the NATO stance toward Socialist Poland is quite clear. That military bloc is interested in prolonging the crisis in Poland for as long as possible. However, the attempts to push Poland off the socialist road are doomed to fail.

RPP SAYS UK ABOUT TO BEGIN MILITARY OPERATIONS

PY191028 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] The head of the British Government, Margaret Thatcher, using the terms of an ultimatum, has demanded from Argentina new concessions over the Malvinas. She demands that Argentina renounce its claim of sovereignty over the archipelago and that it unconditionally withdraw its troops from there under the threat of large-scale military operations.

The well informed DAILY MAIL reports that if Buenos Aires does not give in, the British expeditionary force is going to get an order on 19 May, tomorrow, to land in the Malvinas. Military operations are about to take place on the coasts of Latin America, and no one can guarantee that tomorrow or the day after tomorrow [words indistinct] take place on the continent affecting not only Argentina but other countries of the area.

At this time the United Nations is making every effort to solve this dangerous conflict, but UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar said that the search for a negotiated solution to the crisis is coming to an end and that the negotiations are in a decisive stage. However, the peace forces of Latin America and of other continents are still hopeful that war will be prevented if negotiations continue.

Argentina is searching for a peaceful solution to the conflict; it has already given in to some demands, but it is doubtful that the Argentine people will depart from the desire to liquidate the colonial enclave in their territory. The British ultimatum is typical of a colonial power which through brute force is trying to hold onto a territory usurped also through brute force in the past. The threat to peace in Latin America is the result of the (?absurd) colonial state of the policies of the British Government and of Washington which from the beginning frustrated the desires of the [words indistinct].

There is now no doubt that Secretary of State Haig, who first assumed the role of intermediary, managed everything in favor of London. His mission was aimed at gaining time for the arrival of the British fleet in the South Atlantic. [Words indistinct] during the current negotiations at the United Nations, the Thatcher government is far from searching for a peaceful solution to the conflict. From the beginning it counted exclusively on military force and on U.S. military support.

As Perez de Cuellar was making every effort for rapprochement of the two positions, new British warships and transport ships left for the Malvinas while the Pentagon was combining actions with the British Navy. As a result of this, the UN good will was used by London and Washington only to gain time in order to prepare military actions in the South Atlantic. The British admirals are now saying that they are ready to take over the islands. [passage indistinct]

The British are doing this at a time when the UN efforts are giving positive results and a negotiated solution to the conflict on a reasonable basis seems possible. This circumstance only shows the aggressive policies of the imperial and colonial powers, current oppressors of people.

By preparing an attack on Argentina, the British are also planning to give a lesson to all Latin Americans and to all the developing nations which defend their independence and territorial integrity. Due to their imperialist voracity, these powers are ready to provoke wars in different parts of the planet. Blood has already been shed in the South Atlantic, but the colonial power is thirsty for more blood; this is the meaning of the British ultimatum to the Argentine community.

KONDRASHEV HITS UK, U.S. 'COLONIALIST' POLICY

LD150243 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 14 May 82

[Commentary by Stanislav Kondrashev, IZVESTIYA analyst]

[Text] As long as the Britons and Argentines bristle at each other in the South Atlantic, it's difficult to say for certain what's going to happen to the Falklands, or Malvinas. But it is possible to draw some tentative conclusions from this seemingly sudden conflict. Why should anyone want these tiny islands lost in the South Atlantic, close to the Antarctic, these windswept islands with little vegetation and a population of less than 2,000? The well-known Swedish explorer and naturalist, Sven (Eemsetr), asked just this question in a book after spending several months on the islands. The book came out in the late sixties. Yet today, there are many more Argentine and British soldiers on the islands and around them than there are inhabitants and both sides have suffered losses in men.

Here we can draw our first conclusion. International life is like a minefield, where explosions are often an echo of long past history. In this case, we have to do with the remnants of colonialism. The month-and-a-half conflict has crowned a century and a half's dispute. In 1833, Britain, as mistress of the seas, pocketed this group of islands lying some 7,000 miles from British shores. To do so, she pushed out the country situated only 300 miles away, Argentina.

But now times have changed. No matter how you feel about the Argentine landing on the islands, no matter how you feel (?on) such a way of settling a longstanding dispute, even the blind can see that the British have no future there. If the mine exploded before it could be defused, only London is to blame because it delayed saying farewell to the past.

The second conclusion concerns the strong antiwar sentiment in the world. At the beginning of the conflict, bystanders watched developments from the grandstands much as they could watch a baseball game. But soon the attitude changed. The mounting hostilities and first hundreds of victims shocked not only the Argentines and Britons. Everyone could see the situation was getting out of hand. Many became anxious the conflict might broaden. The widespread protest against the bloodshed has produced an international climate that spells nothing good for Margaret Thatcher.

And the last conclusion we may draw is this: It's too early to speak of victors but news analysts agree that one of the losers is American diplomacy. It's not only that secretary of state Haig failed in his initial mediating mission. He may have to set a new mileage record in shuttle diplomacy but he brought neither peace to the conflicting sides nor laurels to American diplomacy. More important, however, is the fact that when Washington sided with London after a brief period of posing as mediator, it set nearly all the Latin American nations against itself. They sided with Argentina. Now the Organization of American States faces a crisis. The United States is looked on as an outsider; Washington's policy in Central America has become more unpopular than ever.

The Reagan administration tries to justify itself by saying it couldn't let down its staunchest ally. But Latin Americans and generally the nonaligned nations have read the American position in a different way. They believe the United States has sided with Britain because the two follow the same imperial colonialist policy.

BRITAIN 'SUBVERTS' EFFORTS TO SOLVE CRISIS

LD181338 Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] New York, 18 May, TASS -- British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's speech in the form of an ultimatum caused an outrage at the U.N. headquarters, primarily among Latin American countries.

It has now become perfectly clear that from the outset the British ruling circles were steering for a military solution of the problem of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, Jaime Hermida Castillo [name as received], Nicaragua's representative to the United Nations, told a TASS correspondent. They subverted the U.N. efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement of the conflict, only trying to gain time. The latest British ultimatum is actually aimed at completely excluding the United Nations from the settlement of the conflict.

A statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica has been released at the U.N. headquarters. Instead of seeking a peaceful settlement of the conflict, the British ruling circles have gone too far in using armed force, the statement says. It also denounces the United States' approach to the conflict.

U.S. LOSES INFLUENCE IN LATIN AMERICA

LD190232 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] In our commentary at this time, Maksim Teplov looks at the attitude of the Latin American nations to United States policy in the Falklands crisis.

It is still difficult to say, he writes, how the Anglo-Argentine conflict over the Falklands will end. But whatever the outcome, it is evident that the United States has lost much of its influence in Latin America by siding with Britain. The territorial dispute began as a military and diplomatic conflict between a Latin American country and a European country, but it has quickly been formed into a political confrontation between the whole of Latin America and the United States.

Practically all the countries of Latin America, regardless of political or ideological orientations, have condemned the pro-British stance of the White House and criticized its actions. It is generally felt the United States has betrayed Latin America, that when it failed to support Argentina as a victim of aggressive actions by Britain, it undermined trust in the Rio mutual aid treaty. There's a view among military and political leaders in Latin America that the inter-American system is not viable in its present form.

Costa Rica has described the United States position as a violation of the solidarity of the Western Hemisphere. President Belaunde Terry of Peru sees the actions of the White House as an historic mistake. Venezuela, Nicaragua, Ecuador, Cuba, Panama and other Latin American countries have all decried the United States' support of the Thatcher government's colonialist strategy. The fact the White House backed Britian's colonial claims in the South Atlantic has prompted Latin Americans to question the sincerity of Washington's professions of supporting peace and security in the region. Not surprisingly, some countries have not only condemned the administration policy in the Anglo-Argentine conflict and expressed solidarity with the Argentines but are calling for an organization of Latin American states to replace the Organization of American States.

A point that's getting particular attention among political leaders of Latin America is Washington's attitude toward a political settlement of the conflict. As well, Washington supported Britain at the very time when Britian was preparing for hostilities against Argentina. So the conclusion is that the White House sanctioned the Thatcher government decision to deliver a first strike at Argentina. Yet that was the time when increased diplomatic efforts should have been made to prevent military continuation of the conflict. Few in Latin America doubt that the relations of their countries with the United States will never more be what they were before the Falklands conflict.

TRUD SCORES REAGAN NAVAL EXPANSION PROGRAM

PM171535 Moscow TRUD in Russian 7 May 82 p 3

[TRUD political observer Vissarion Sisnev article: "Nuclear Gunboats"]

[Text] Gunboat policy is not necessarily carried out by small warships with a few weapons designed to operate near the shore. Gunboats, as a means of colonial piracy, have become a thing of the past with the development of military technology, but they have been successfully replaced by capital ships and cruisers. A Hitlerite armada destroyed Guernica [as published], a British-French fleet reduced Port Said to ruins, U.S. aircraft carriers and missile ships razed Vietnamese cities and villages to the ground. In our day U.S. aircraft carrier groups with enormous strike power are "protecting U.S. interests" in the Indian Ocean, the Mediterranean and the Atlantic. There are now 13 such groups. All this is the same gunboat policy, the policy of overt threat of violence which British and French viceregents carried out in Africa and Asia in the last century. Times have changed, imperialist methods have changed, but imperialism's essence, its greed remain the same. For this reason, and not because this is necessary for national security, President Reagan's administration, to use the New York TIMES description, has proposed "the most ambitious program of peacetime naval expansion in U.S. history, as one of the most important components in President Reagan's plan to increase U.S. military strength in all regions of the globe." The program is calculated over 5 years and will cost $168 billion. About 100 new ships including 17 nuclear submarines are being planned. The total number of U.S. navy ships will reach 610. There will now be 15 strike groups of aircraft carriers, and the overall number of nuclear submarines will total 100.

For what reason does the U.S. President want to build up his naval muscle? He himself, naturally maintains that it is to repel the "global Soviet threat" which is just as nonexistent on the sea as on dry land. And even if some people sincerely believe that it does exist, the West already has a sufficiently strong shield. The NATO countries' navies have almost three times as many capital ships, cruisers, destroyers and missile frigates equipped with nuclear missiles as the Warsaw Pact countries' navies. The U.S. Navy air aim has almost twofold superiority in terms of aircraft numbers and strike power over the Soviet Union's similar formations. So that billions of new dollars will be spent not on strengthening the U.S. defense capability but on ensuring the material and technical base for Washington's imperial plans.

As distinct from the White House, certain leading press organs are expressing themselves quite openly about this. The New York TIMES of 12 April, citing opinion within the federal administration, wrote that the most important tasks facing the navy are "to ensure U.S. access to raw materials and fuel, primarily oil, to provide support for the 'Rapid Deployment Force' when it is sent to the Persian Gulf region or any other place, to land marines and ensure fire support for them, and also to mine straits and ports." Are these not absolutely the most typical components of the gunboat policy? Are these not imperial ambitions in their worst form?

But all this, of course, does not mean at all that the naval arms race has no bearing on the Soviet Union. On the contrary, it is directed primarily against it. The two aircraft carrier strike groups permanently cruising in the Indian Ocean are not just a pistol held against the heart of Asia but also a constant threat to our country's security. The U.S. ships' nuclear missiles are aimed toward the north, at targets within the Soviet borders.

It is perfectly obvious that this aggressive U.S. course forces the Soviet Government to take retaliatory measures, including measures involving naval formations.

But as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed, we are not spending and will not spend for these purposes one ruble more than is absolutely necessary to ensure the security of our people, their friends and allies.

For naval strength is not produced without expense but takes from a nation huge resources which could be spent on peaceful construction, on raising the people's well-being. For instance, it is estimated that in place of one aircraft carrier it is possible to build a whole GES or to find the funds to dispatch 2.8 million tons of wheat to developing countries. The cost of one Trident nuclear submarine can fund teaching for 16 million children in school for a year. The late U.S. President and former commander in chief of Western allied forces during the landing in Europe, Eisenhower, said: "Every gun that is produced, every warship that is launched, every missile launcher is ultimately taking away from people who are starving or freezing or who lack clothing and footwear."

Indeed, objectively speaking the course toward further exacerbating the international atmosphere and inflating the arms race -- on land, in the air and on the world's oceans -- augurs nothing good in general for any people, including the American people. And this course could bring all mankind considerable misfortunes -- all the more so now that the international atmosphere is so strained. This is why the Soviet Government believes that the greatest restraint is required by the two opposing blocs of states in their military activity. Speaking at the 17th Soviet trade union congress, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said that we would be ready to reach agreement on mutual limitation of naval operations, and in particular to agree that both sides' missile-carrying submarines be withdrawn from their present extensive combat patrol regions and for their voyages to be confined within mutually agreed limits. The Soviet Union is also prepared to discuss the question of extending confidence-building measures to the seas and oceans, particularly to regions where the busiest sea routes run. Our country is in favor of making the biggest possible area of the world ocean a zone of peace in the near future.

These proposals were made in Moscow on 16 March. After prolonged "thought" U.S. Secretary of the Navy J. Lehman made a statement containing the following three "replies" to the Soviet peace initiative. One: "It is the aim of the present administration to build a great navy which can operate without problems in various parts of the world simultaneously -- in the Far and Near East, the Persian Gulf, the Indian Ocean, the North and South Atlantic, the Mediterranean, the Caribbean and the Eastern Pacific, and also on the marine oil transportation routes which skirt Africa." Two: "The United States must be ready to wage a sea war with the Soviet Union in all parts of the globe." Three: "Our stragety is to move our strongpoint forward, and for this strategy to succeed we must dominate the Norwegian Sea. We are planning to permanently deploy three or four aircraft carrier groups in the Norwegian Sea and the North Atlantic."

Once again the Washington administration has, as the American saying goes, turned a deaf ear to reason. The dangerous, extremely costly game of nuclear gunboats will continue and be extended. As long as they don't play the game to a finish....

PRC, INDIA HOLD TALKS ON BORDER ISSUES

OW182152 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] The second round of Sino-Indian talks on border issues was held in New Delhi on 17 May. The Chinese delegation was led by Chinese envoy Fu Hao, while the Indian delegation was led by Eric Gonsalves, secretary of India's External Affairs Ministry. Everyone knows that India has persistently demanded that the 40,000 sq km of territory seized by China in 1962 be returned to India.

The first round of talks on border issues was held in Beijing last December without any conclusion. The second round of Sino-Indian talks is being held in strict secrecy. The talks will end on Friday.

PRC FACTIONS, CAMPAIGN ON BUREAUCRATISM VIEWED

LD171300 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 17 May 82

[From the "International Dairy" program presented by Georgiy Alekseyev and Igor Surgochev]

[Text] The campaign against bureaucratism and to improve the style of work of the government and party apparatus that begun in China is being used by its initiator, Deng Xiaoping, as an instrument in a factional struggle. This is the conclusion reached by a UPI correspondent in a report from Beijing. The report describes and analyzes a report of changes in the leadership of party bodies directly under the CCP Central Committee, which appeared in RENMIN RIBAO. These changes show that Deng Xiaoping, deputy chairman of the party Central Committee, who is the strongman of present-day China, is continuing to place his own proteges in leading jobs while removing his opponents. Thus, Hua Guofeng, former chairman of the CCP Central Committee and Deng's rival, lost his job as chief of the higher party school. The article in RENMIN RIBAO also confirmed the rumors which circulated earlier to the effect that leadership of such departments as the International Liaison Department and the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee went to Deng's supporters. As for the campaign against bureaucratism and improving the style of work, the results achieved in this respect are extremely modest. According to RENMIN RIBAO, so far it has been possible to cut the number of structural units under the CCP Central Committee by 10 percent.

PAPER CITED ON PRC-JAPAN MILITARY CONTACTS

PM131523 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 82 p 5

[Text] Tokyo, 4 May -- As the newspaper DAILY YOMIURI reports, the latest group of high-ranking Japanese soldiers headed by M. Sirakawa, former chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, and K. Tanabe, former air force chief of staff, is visiting Beijing. The visitors from Tokyo are familiarizing themselves with Chinese Army training.

Recently, the newspaper points out, Japanese-Chinese military contacts, whose expansion has been initiated by Beijing, have been rapidly stepped up. Persistent Chinese "desires" to strengthen military ties have found a response among corresponding Japanese circles. According to the DAILY YOMIURI report, former generals of the Japanese Ground Forces and Air Force have set up a society to promote the strengthening of cooperation between the two countries' armies. Some 50 retired high-ranking Japanese Army men who still maintain close ties with the National Defense Agency have joined the "society." As retired Lt Gen K. Katsuoka, a leader of this "society," who has repeatedly visited Beijing, states, "The Chinese military always welcome our advice on armed forces reorganization and modernization and other questions."

Nor do Japan's admirals lag behind their colleagues. The DAILY YOMIUKI points out that representatives of a research group of retired top-ranking navy men have visited Chinese naval bases several times.

The facts provide evidence that Japan's National Defense Agency has also begun to set up ties with China. A military department official representative has already visited Beijing and, according to the newspaper ASHA's evidence, the National Defense Agency is now striving for a gradual broadening of ties with China to discuss the military-political situation in Asia and exchange information of a military character. The activization of military contacts between Tokyo and Beijing may lead merely to a worsening of the international situation, the DAILY YOMIURI notes.

PRAVDA ON JAPANESE ROLE IN RIMPAC EXERCISES

PM181007 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 82 p 5

[Dispatch from correspondent Yu. Vdovin: "Alarming Admission"]

[Text] Tokyo, 11 May -- Japanese armed forces, established in contravention of the constitution, are being given an increasingly free hand. An example of this is the participation of Japanese Navy ships in the multilateral "Rimpac-82" exercises being held off the Hawaiian Islands.

When (H. Yasutake), Japan Communist Party member of parliament, asked Prime Minister Z. Suzuki, who is also commander in chief of the Japanese Armed Forces, whether he had been given prior notice of these naval operations and whether he had reports of the maneuvers, the latter replied: "The Defense Agency told me the aims and the general content of the exercises, but I was not informed of what precisely is being done there."

This is a highly alarming admission, the newspaper AKAHATA writes. It indicates that without the knowledge of the prime minister, their commander in chief, the Japanese Armed Forces are being recruited to take part in combat operations under U.S. command and are becoming an auxiliary detachment of U.S. strategy. Moreover, the newspaper points out, Japan's gradual embroilment in joint combat exercises with the United States just when President Reagan is preaching the feasibility of a limited nuclear war indicates that the nature of the Japanese-U.S. "security treaty" is changing radically. This military alliance is turning into a tool of U.S. nuclear strategy.

PONOMAREV ON U.S.-BACKED INSURGENTS IN DRA

LD181904 Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 18 May 82

[By TASS observer Leonid Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow, 18 May, TASS -- Another large gang of mercenaries that penetrated the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has been routed. The BAKHTAR news agency reports that a gang of counter-revolutionaries numbering 60 people has been spotted and liquidated in the Shakhor District of the Badakhshan Province. Large amounts of weapons and munitions of U.S. and Chinese makes were seized when the gang was being destroyed. The reactionary forces backed by the United States continue the attempts to destabilize peaceful life in revolutionary Afghanistan, to undermine the process of progressive transformations underway there. Washington and Beijing do not conceal the wish to prevent the Afghan people from overcoming backwardness and coming abreast of the present. With these aims in view mercenaries are being trained in special camps on the territory of Pakistan and other countries neighbouring on the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to stage acts of subversion and terrorism.

Radio Kabul said that many arrested agents and former members of the routed gangs in their testimonies described the training of saboteurs. Thus, a certain Mohammad Yar, member of the counter-revolutionary organization "Islamic Party of Afghanistan" with a group of bandits underwent military training at one of the ranges of the Pakistani Army under the supervision of local officers. Later he was also trained at courses for terrorists and after that was sent to Kabul. According to reports of the Afghan press, a gang that operated in the area of the Kabul-Logar road and that plundered the population was destroyed in the Kabul Province last month. It was established that the organizers of the undeclared war resort to outright deception and violence in recruiting mercenaries. Member of the gamg Pyanda Gol who comes from the province of Kabul was seized in the summer of last year by terrorists who broke into the village of which he was a resident. Together with other people he was taken to Pakistan and was kept under guard in the suburb of Peshawar.

The future "recruits" were kept in difficult conditions and were given hardly any water and food so as to break their will and force them to join "voluntarily" units of terrorists. Such methods of recruiting the so-called "defenders of Islam" show the real essence of the organizers of the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan who are striving to restore in Afghanistan old orders and to turn the country into an obedient puppet of the United States and its allies. But their hopes will not come true. As revolutionary Afghanistan strengthens and support for the revolutionary power by the people is widening evermore crushing blows are dealt at gangs of [words indistinct] (?clear) to everyone that in the existing siutation it is only an absolute end to any outside interference in Afghanistan's affairs that can speed up the stabilisation of the situation in the entire region of South West Asia. The basis for political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan is provided by well known Soviet-Afghan initiatives to which Western countries have not yet given a constructive answer.

RPP VIEWS PAKISTANI PRESSURE ON THREAT TO INDIA

LD181324 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1300 GMT 14 May 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Unusually high activeness is being observed in the part of the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir, occupied by Pakistan. Considerable amassing of Pakistani troops is taking place, heavy artillery guns are being (?drawn), the construction of long-term defense and other military installations is being speedily carried on.

There is every ground to suppose, observers note, that Pakistan is for long consolidating its positions on this territory, turning it into a powerful military stronghold on the Indian border. [sentence as heard] One cannot but agree with such an opinion, particularly taking into account that recently Gen Ziaul Haq announced the annexation of the Indian areas of Gilgit, Skardu and Hunza, captured by Pakistan, as well as his refusal to discuss the Kashmir question with India. The statements made by the head of the Pakistani military regime, along with the situation existing on the border, arouse well-founded anxiety in the Indian Government and public, for many reasons.

The problem of Kashmir, a part of which was separated from India by force of arms back in 1947, was twice used by Islamabad in 1965 and 1971 for imposing armed conflict on it with the aim to forecapture [as heard] this Indian state. From time to time demands are heard in Islamabad about liberating Kashmir and finally joining it to Pakistan. Over the past months, besides intensive militaristic preparations, the activeness of the Pakistani agents has considerably grown in this part of the border. Armed provocations on the part of the Pakistani troops and border guards have become more frequent. Pakistan's stand, held in particular on the Kashmir question, has magnified doubts in India concerning the sincerity of the Pakistani leaders' declarative statements about their wish to develop friendly relations with India and even to conclude a nonaggression pact with it. Islamabad's so-called peacemaking statements, writes in this connection the Delhi newspaper PATRIOT are aimed most probably at distracting attention from unheard of boosting of arms, from implementing the Pakistani military nuclear program, from the growing military collaboration between the United States and Pakistan which leads to turning Pakistan into an American stronghold in the region.

Noteworthy in this respect are the recent words of the American journal BUSINESS WEEK: Pakistan has become the most attractive place for the Pentagon generals who view the Pakistani Armed Forces as a combat (?ally) in this region and hope to turn it in due time into their reliable partner. In its turn the magazine NEWSWEEK, referring to sources in the Pakistani military command, reports that by now over 25,000 Pakistani servicemen have undergone special training and can be used as mercenaries. It is clear that such a stand of the Pakistani authorities will inevitably lead to the aggravation of the situation in South and southwest Asia, threatening the national interests of the states in this region of the world, and first of all of Pakistan's close neighbors. As for India, it is conducting an honest and consistent policy in relation to Pakistan and is striving for complete normalizing of the situation in Hindustan, as well as in Asia as a whole.

At the same time the Indian prime minister, Indira Gandhi, recently declared, speaking the other day in Haryana State, that the United States mass-scale deliveries of the most up-to-date weapons to Pakistan, which are obviously posing a threat to the country's security, cannot be ignored in Delhi. She reaffirmed that the government led by her is striving to establish peaceful relations with Pakistan. The Indian people hate war, Mrs Gandhi said. However, we cannot develop friendship with states being simultaneously subjected to military pressure. [sentence as heard]

KHARKOV SEES U.S. DESTABILIZING TIN PRODUCERS

LD161510 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 16 May 82

[By TASS news analyst Vasily Kharkov]

[Text] Moscow, 16 May, TASS -- A conference of ministers of three world's biggest tin producers -- Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand has just ended in Kuala Lumpur. The conference was held in connection with Washington's yet another economic subversive act against developing countries -- the American administration's decision to put on sale in the world market consignments of tin from its strategic reserves. Washington undertook the step, which obviously destabilises prices of tin, contrary to its earlier promise not to make such steps. It is not difficult to understand what adversities for tin-producing countries came in the wake of such a step. The economy of the tin-producing countries largely depends on prices of this key raw material in the world market. The consequences of the Reagan administration's decision were not long in coming -- a number of tin extracting mines in Malaysia and other countries closed, thousands of workers lost their jobs, currency earnings sharply reduced.

At a Washington meeting of official representatives of the United States and the ASEAN member countries, held this spring, First Deputy Secretary of State Walter Stoessel assured that allegedly the American administration most attentively responded to requirements of its partners, specifically in the trade-economic sphere. But indeed Washington views the ASEAN countries, just as other developing countries, as a source of very valuable raw material, profitable markets for American products and investment of American capital. Suffice it to say that the United States takes out from South East Asian countries about 90 per cent of its rubber imports, about 70 per cent of tin, a considerable part of sugar and other raw materials.

A picture, very specific for American business, arises. The United States buys tin or rubber and then, having stockpiled them, destabilises prices, putting large consignments for sale on the world market.

Thus, Washington's approach to these countries is by no means built on the principles of respect for their national interests but on its desire to subordinate their economy and policy to American monopolies' self-seeking designs. This tendency is also characteristic of the U.S. trade with those countries. According to the ASEAN secretariat, American exports to the ASEAN countries in 1980 went up by 35 per cent. Last year witnessed approximately the same pace. For the volume of trade with ASEAN the United States is inferior only to Japan. As to capital investments, in a number of ASEAN countries the United States even leaves Japan behind. American monopolies which broaden their economic and financial positions in the region are toughening discriminatory measures against commodities from those countries. Washington more frequently resorts to overt protectionism towards products of the young ASEAN industry.

In these conditions the decision of the Kuala Lumpur conference on the need of protecting through joint efforts the national interests of the tin-producing countries is of fundamental significance. It testifies to the determination to give a rebuff to Washington's subversive acts.

PRAVDA ON VISIT TO KUBAN BY KAMPUCHEA'S HUN SEN

PM180913 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 May 82 p 4

[TASS report: "On Kuban's Soil"]

[Text] Krasnodar, 12 May -- Hun Sen, member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee Politburo, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of Kampuchea, laid flowers at a monument to V.I. Lenin. Flowers were also laid at a monument to the victims of fascism.

The guest made a trip to the Krasnoarmeyskiy Sovkhoz, Kuban's largest advanced rice-growing farm, and familiarized himself with methods of rice cultivation and the Sovkhoz's economic and social development program. He also visited the Kuban Agricultural Institute.

A dinner was given in the guest's honor on behalf of the CPSU Kraykom and Krayispolkom.

BULGARIAN DAILY ON VIETNAMESE WORKERS IN USSR

AU181212 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 17 May 82 p 7

[Report from OTECHESTVEN FRONT correspondent: "VNA Denial, Lies Hastily Concocted, How the Situation of the Vietnamese Workers in the Soviet Union Is Being Interpreted in the West"]

[Text] Articles, commentaries and even long reports on the situation of the Vietnamese workers in the Soviet Union have recently appeared in the Western press. By variously interpreting the lies and gross slanders, the authors describe the life of the "500,000 Vietnamese suffering in Siberia" and try to create the provocative impression that the Soviet Union has been using them as a cheap workforce and exploiting their labor.

All this is being done in order to slander the international assistance that the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are rendering to the Vietnamese people and divert attention from the poor conditions of the emigrant-workers who are deprived of their rights in the United States and in other countries.

In this connection, VNA published an interview with Leonid Kostin, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Labor and Social Problems of the USSR, in which the facts unmask and refute the speculations of the West.

The creation of qualified cadres is of particular importance for Vietnam and especially so following the Fifth Congress of the Vietnamese Communist Party, which adopted a program for intensifying the key economic branches. At the request of Vietnam and in accordance with the intergovernmental agreement with the Soviet Union, 7,000 Vietnamese workers have been sent to the Soviet Union to specialize in machine-building, textiles, chemicals and irrigation and land cultivation. In this way they are able to acquire the highly skilled training that is so necessary for the Vietnamese national economy.

I want to emphasize that all the laws and regulations in respect of working conditions, remuneration and bonuses that apply to our workers also apply to all the Vietnamese citizens sent to the Soviet Union for vocational training and work. In addition to this, they also receive a number of advantages. Thus, for example, unlike Soviet citizens involved in specialization for the first time, the Vietnamese receive 100 percent of the salary of a first-grade worker and not the salary of a beginner. Not only the Soviet citizens but the Vietnamese workers also have the right to annual paid home leave and also to 2 weeks for improving their theoretical knowledge.

The 7,000 Vietnamese who arrived in 1981 are working in collectives, shoulder to shoulder with Soviet workers. They have already acquired the basic working habits and skills and are thus mastering their profession. Fully in the spirit on the international solidarity and mutual assistance, the Soviet Union is fraternally rendering assistance to Vietnam so that socialism may be successfully built in that country.

RUSAKOV RETURNS TO MOSCOW FROM WARSAW 18 MAY

LD181352 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1333 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 18 May (TASS) -- Konstantin Rusakov, CPSU Central Committee secretary, returned today to Moscow from Warsaw. Comrade Rusakov had been in the Polish capital at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Polish United Worker's Party on a friendly working visit.

USTINOV JUBILEE GREETINGS TO GDR'S HOFFMANN

PM171519 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 May 82 p 1

[Text] To Army General Comrade H. Hoffmann, GDR national defense minister:

Esteemed comrade minister: On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and from myself personally I send heartfelt congratulations to you and to all National People's Army servicemen on the 37th anniversary of the German people's liberation from fascism.

The Soviet Army's crushing of Hitlerite fascism opened up for German working people broad prospects for a radical restructuring of all state and social life on a genuinely democratic basis. Like all our people, Soviet servicemen note with a sense of deep satisfaction the constant growth and further strengthening of fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our countries and armed forces.

On the holiday I wish you, comrade minister, and all GDR National People's Army servicemen new successes in fulfilling the 10th SED Congress decisions and in the cause of further strengthening the fraternal alliance of the socialist community countries' peoples and armies.

With communist greetings
[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense

SFRY LEADERS CONGRATULATED ON ELECTION

Tikhonov to Planinc

LD182146 Moscow in Serbo Croatian to Yugoslavia 1600 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Comrade Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has sent Comrade Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, a telegram of congratulations saying: Esteemed Comrade Planinc: Accept my cordial best wishes on the occasion of your election to the position of president of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY, and wishes for success in your work for the good of the Yugoslav people. I am convinced that friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the USSR and Yugoslavia will in future be consolidated and develop in the interests of the peoples of our countries and in the cause of peace and socialism.

Gromyko to Mojsov

LD182138 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1600 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Comrade Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union, has sent Comrade Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, a telegram of congratulations saying: Esteemed Comrade Mojsov:
In connection with your election to the post of SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs, accept my most cordial greetings and wishes for success in your work. On this occasion I express the deep conviction that friendly relations and fruitful cooperation between our countries will continue to develop and strengthen in the interests of our peoples, of socialism and of maintaining peace in the whole world.

FRG DEFENSE MINISTER SUPPORTS 'FIRST STRIKE'

LD181642 Moscow TASS in English 1617 GMT 18 May 82

[By TASS political news analyst Vladimir Serov]

[Text] Moscow, 18 May, TASS -- Speaking in an interview with the radio station Deutsche Welle, West Germany's Defence Minister Hans Apel opposed the idea of the North Atlantic bloc renouncing the so-called "right" to deliver the first nuclear strike. He said that NATO's arsenal of deterrents should include among other things the first use of nuclear weapons.

In other words, the West German defence minister expressed support for the Pentagon's doctrines which proclaim nuclear war "admissible" and "acceptable". At the same time, in doing so, the head of the Bonn defence department admitted that he was opposed to the declaration of the U.N. General Assembly which solemnly proclaimed that the countries and statesmen who will be the first to resort to nuclear weapons will commit a very grave crime against humanity, and that such statesmen will never be acquitted or forgiven.

In practice Hans Apel's pronouncement means support for the Pentagon's plans to deploy U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles on West German territory. As regards their characteristics, exactly these missiles constitute the first strike capability directed against the Soviet Union and its allies.

It is very strange that a West German official comes out in support of the first strike concept, for West Germany, according to the former U.S. Secretary of Defence Robert McNamara, would be especially vulnerable in case of nuclear war. Willi Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany recently made a similar remark at the congress of his party. He stressed that as a result of the deployment of the said missiles in West Germany it would become a target for a retaliatory strike and the first victim of the nuclear arms race.

Some time ago the present Chancellor of West Germany Helmut Schmidt was also opposed to the first use of nuclear weapons. In his book "defence or retaliation" he wrote that the use of nuclear arms in retaliation for the use of non-nuclear weapons will mean with a high degree of probability an end of Europe. And this conclusion remains true to this very day!

It is becoming increasingly obvious that the concept of the first use of nuclear weapons advocated by the West German defence minister runs counter to the vital interests of West Germany which might become the first victim of nuclear war unleashed in such a manner. At the same time this concept involves fatal risks for the whole of mankind. For should a nuclear war break out in Europe or any other place it would inevitably acquire a global character. And this must not be forgotten.

AUSTRIAN PRESIDENT VIEWS 'FRIENDLY' TIES

PM180953 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 May 82 p 5

[TASS report: "An Example of Good-neighborliness: P. Kirchschlaeger's Statement"]

[Text] Vienna, 13 May -- Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, Federal President of the Austrian Republic, gave a high assessment of USSR-Austrian relations in a talk with Soviet journalists. The president received the journalists in connection with his forthcoming official visit to the Soviet Union. He expressed confidence that this visit will be of great significance for the further development of Soviet-Austrian ties in various spheres. Describing these relations as friendly, he said: We will consistently continue to follow the path we embarked on in 1955, when the state treaty on the restoration of an independent and democratic Austria was signed and the federal constitutional law on permanent neutrality adopted.

The quality of relations between our two states is such that they go beyond the bounds of ordinary ties. They can serve as an example of relations between a big and a small state and between countries with different social and political systems.

R. Kirchschlaeger particularly noted the important role of Soviet-Austrian trade, economic, scientific, technical and cultural ties. The president stated that he is among those politicians who reject economic boycott as a means of resolving political problems.

IZVESTIYA COMMENTS ON FRG ARMS EXPORTS

LD172038 Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 17 May,TASS -- "Bonn met halfway military corporations and facilitated considerably the terms for armaments export", IZVESTIYA writes today in connection with new directives determining the terms of armaments export from West Germany that were adopted a few days ago by the FRG Federal Council on Security. The newspaper points out that the previous directives that operated since 1971 banned the export of armaments into "areas of tension". "In practice the ban on the export of armaments into 'troubled areas' of the world was not observed very rigidly. The new directives now do not mention the notion of troubled areas at all. It is stressed that the export of weapons and military materials is allowed if this suits the 'vital interests' of the FRG. The government reserved the right to determine in every individual case what should be meant by 'vital interests'. Naturally, there are no obstacles to the export of armaments to NATO countries. In that market the West German industry is assuming the key positions in the delivery of tanks, planes and other equipment".

"Widening the market for military concerns", IZVESTIYA writes, "the government confirmed the freedom of armaments export to other Western countries that are not members of the North Atlantic bloc -- to Australia, Sweden, Austria, Switzerland, Japan, New Zealand. In principle there are no objections also to re-selling West German armaments by NATO members to third countries. All that is needed for re-selling armaments is a written consent from Bonn. As it should have been expected the new directives have not set any limits to the export of armaments which FRG firms manufacture jointly with foreign partners."

Thus the rules for armaments exports from the FRG have been seriously revised to suit military concerns, the article says. "Bonn is geared to the global strategy of the leading imperialist powers. One can predict in advance that on this path it will earn no laurels."

MOSCOW PAPER DESCRIBES STATUS OF SPITSBERGEN

PM170849 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 4 May 82 p 1

[V. Tsybulskiy interview with N.A. Gnilorybov, director of the Arkitkugol trust: "Polar Coal"]

[Excerpts] Spitsbergen.... Over 1,000 large and small islands belong to the archipelago in the Arctic Ocean. Only the North Pole lies north of its rocky snow-covered shores. From here it is 1,300km to Murmansk and 2,000km to Arkhangelsk. For centuries polar researchers from Russia, Sweden, Norway and the Netherlands have flocked to the Spitsbergen Islands. And for centuries the archipelago was a "no man's land." Only in 1920 did the countries which signed the Treaty of Paris recognize Norway's sovereignty over the archipelago. The treaty reserved for them the right to acquire and develop mineral deposits on Spitsbergen. This right was also granted to the Soviet Union. The archipelago's name was given by the well-known navigator Willem Barents. Translated it means "pointed mountains."

"Unusual resources are concealed in those mountains," N.A. Gnilorybov, director of the "Arktikugol" trust, told me. "There are deposits of rock crystal, marble and asbestos. Coal deposits on Spitsbergen are reckoned by scientists at several billion tons. Every year at West Spitsbergen's two mines -- Barentsburg and Pyramide -- Soviet miners extract over 500,000 tons of coal of vital importance for Murmanskaya and Arkhangelskaya oblasts.

V. Tsybulskiy: There are Norwegian settlements alongside the Soviet mines on Spitsbergen. What are their relations with their neighbors?

N.A. Gnilorybov: Traditionally when the sun rises after the long polar night, Soviet miners meet with representatives of the Norwegian Store Norske mining company. This year the meeting took place on 5 March. It discussed the plans for the year -- the exchange of engineering and technical delegations and the holding of amateur concerts and sports competitions.

Cooperation with the Norwegians on Spitsbergen is longstanding and fruitful.

PRAVDA VIEWS GREENLAND'S DECISION TO LEAVE EEC

LD171042 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2117 GMT 16 May 82

["The Greenland Question" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 17 May, (TASS) -- Mikhail Kostikov writes today in PRAVDA on Greenland's decision to withdraw from the EEC. The reason for this lies not only in the economic sphere but to a considerably larger degree in the field of politics. The island possesses considerable energy and mineral resources. Large fish stocks are concentrated in the coastal waters. The exploitation of these gifts of nature has already provided the magnates of big business in the Ten with millions in profit," stresses the commentator.

As far as politics is concerned the decision of the Greenlanders to withdraw from the EEC has stimulated the activity of the organization of the opponents of the Common Market in Denmark. This is causing worry and irritation in the EEC and NATO headquarters.

Greenland has no mean role to play in the modern nuclear strategy of the Pentagon and NATO. And therefore it is not by chance that the island has been included by Washington in the zone of the so-called "vitally important" interests of the U.S. The Danish Folketing has again given the Greenlanders clearly to understand that the refusal of the Common Market to give financial help to the islanders will in no way be compensated by Denmark if Greenland leaves the EEC.

"Attempts to exert this kind of pressure have been made in the past as well. However, they produced no effect since the Greenlanders, after belonging to the EEC for 10 years, know full well the price of such aid," notes the commentary. The profit accumulating in the coffers of the Common Market countries is several times greater than its subsidy. At the same time the fish stocks in the coastal waters are being constantly reduced because of rapacious fishing by EEC fleets. The Greenlanders will have to make yet more efforts in order to implement the decision of the referendum. However, the government of the island, led by J. Motzfeldt and supported by the majority of the population, (?us full) of resolve to bring to an end the struggle which has been begun for the right of the islanders to control their fate themselves and to control the wealth of their land, says the PRAVDA commentary.

VISIT OF PORTUGUESE CP DELEGATION REPORTED

LD181758 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] A delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP], led by Casanova, candidate member of the PCP Central Committee Political Commission, was in the Soviet Union between 12 and 18 May at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

During talks and meetings with the party economic aktiv at enterprises the Portuguese comrades acquainted themselves with the experience of the CPSU's work, with the work of the soviets of people's deputies, with the practical activity of the soviets, and with the participation of the wide masses of working people in the local organs of power. Members of the PCP delegation highly approved the role of the soviets of people's deputies in performing tasks of communist construction in our country.

USSR, SWITZERLAND SIGN NATURAL GAS AGREEMENT

LD181304 Moscow TASS in English 1135 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Bern, 18 May,TASS -- The signing of an agreement on long-term deliveries of Soviet natural gas to Switzerland has been announced here. It envisages that Switzerland will annually receive 360 million cubic metres of this fuel from the USSR between 1988 and 2008.

PRIMAKOV VIEWS EGYPT RELATIONS, ISRAELI RAIDS

PM141557 Beirut AS-SAFIR in Arabic 11 May 82 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Primakov Condemns Israeli Raid; It Could Create Grave Situation"]

[Text] Yevgeniy Primakov, director of the Soviet Oriental Studies Institute, said: "It is obvious that the Egyptian leadership will not follow the same course as As-Sadat." He asserted that "the Israeli air raid the day before yesterday was an unjustified act of aggression" and that "Israel is moving toward annexing the West Bank."

Primakov was speaking at a press conference yesterday morning at the end of his visit to Lebanon at the invitation of the Arab Advancement Institute.

Replying to a question about developments in the situation in Egypt and the prospects for Soviet-Egyptian relations, he said. Egypt's stand can be judged on the basis of the official statements being made in Cairo. The official leadership has declared its continued commitment to Camp David policy and the agreements resulting from it. It is obvious that the Egyptian leadership will not follow the same course as As-Sadat, particularly since Egyptian officials want to improve relations with the Arab countries. As for the Soviet Union, it is interested in relations with the Egyptian people and Egypt. Any deterioration in relations has not been the fault of the Soviet Union.

Regarding the Israeli raid on Lebanon, he said: It is an unjustifiable act of aggression and could lead to a very serious situation in the area. The Soviet Union has always opposed Lebanon's becoming a free area for Israeli aggression and is strongly opposed to this strange logic.

Regarding the so-called European initiative, he said: "So far it is mere illusion. There is nothing that can be called a European initiative; there is only talk and discussion. I have the impression that Europe will not come out from under the U.S. umbrella."

Speaking about Palestinian autonomy, Primakov said: Talk about Camp David can use the past tense. Israel is now heading toward annexing the West Bank through indirect methods. The actual annexation could be announced through the implementation of autonomy by Israel itself -- and it is threatening to do that.

Replying to another question, he said: "A protocol for cooperation has been signed in Moscow between the Oriental Studies Institute and the Arab Advancement Institute."

PLO'S ASH-SHA'IR INTERVIEWED ON ISRAELI POLICY

PM181149 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 May 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Kapralov interview with Dr M. Ash-Sha'ir, the PLO's representative extraordinary in the Soviet Union: "Palestinians Continue the Struggle"]

[Text] Dr M. ash-Sha'ir, the PLO's representative extraordinary in the Soviet Union, declared in conversation with IZVESTIYA correspondent A. Kapralov:

The PLO viewpoint is that the Arab peoples' struggle against Israeli aggression is a long and dangerous struggle, a protracted struggle.

This is connected with a number of problems; among them one should point to the fact that Israel, as a Zionist state, is not returning to its legal borders or abandoning its expansionist aims.

Israel's expansionist policy has intensified particularly since the conclusion of the "strategic cooperation" agreement with the United States. Because of the strategic alliance with the United States and Camp David, which represents a shield Israel uses in its aggressive policy, Tel Aviv has gained some advantages.

The United States and Israel have managed, in particular, to realize their cherished dream of securing an American military presence in the heart of the Arab world -- in Sinai.

It is known from reports from official sources that the strength of the Rapid Deployment Force in Sinai now stands at more than 1,000 soldiers. They are part of the so-called "multinational force." It is obvious that these military subunits can be used to strike at the national liberation movements in the Near East region and to keep control of the oil wealth in the Persian Gulf.

I wish to emphasize that one should not separate any political or military event taking place in any part of the Arab world from events taking place in the whole region. Let us take, for example, Tel Aviv's piratical air raid on Lebanon, which is just part of Israel's preparation for widescale aggression against that country, for Israel is also planning aggression because this is favored to a certain extent by the situation in the Arab world, meaning the inter-Arab disagreements and the actions of reaction in various Arab countries, which are draining and absorbing the energy of the Arab peoples instead of channeling it into the struggle against the Israeli aggressor.

Tel Aviv's greed is growing daily. It needs southern Lebanon to create a kind of demographic barrier and totally isolate the Palestinian forces. To this end Israel is still occupying the Syrian Golan Heights, the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip.

Addressing the Israeli Army recently, Israeli Defense Minister Sharon said that Sinai was Israel's last concession. These words must be understood to mean that Tel Aviv will now concentrate its efforts on preventing the liberation of the West Bank and Gaza.

The struggle of the Palestinian people and all Arab peoples against Israeli aggression and for the just settlement of the Near East crisis invariably enjoys the Soviet Union's honest and principled support. The proposals advanced by the USSR for a Near East settlement and, in particular, the initiatives advanced by L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress proceed from a profound understanding of the Near East problem, particularly the Palestinian problem. These proposals indicate perfectly realistic ways to a Near East settlement and the PLO supports them.

The United States cannot individually rule the destinies of the peoples of the Near East, and it is obvious that talks on a settlement must conform with the level of the importance of this problem, in the resolution of which the great powers and the PLO must participate, proceeding from the premise that the Palestinian problem is the key problem in a settlement and that the PLO is the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative.

The stumbling block to holding such talks is well known -- it is the stand of the United States and Israel. But the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, as well as the nonaligned states, are on our side, and this guarantees the realization of our legitimate rights and the creation of an independent Palestinian state.

CPSU DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR MOROCCAN VISIT

LD131726 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] A delegation of CPSU activists led by Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, left for Casablanca today in response to an invitation by the leadership of the Moroccan party of Progress and Socialism.

SWAPO LEADER MEETS WITH NIGERIAN PRESIDENT

LD181722 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Lagos, 18 May, TASS -- Racist-ruled South Africa, enjoying U.S. patronage, is doing everything possible to prevent the granting of independence to Namibia. This was declared here by Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West Africa People's Organisation [SWAPO] now staying in Lagos, at a meeting here with President Shehu Shagari of Nigeria.

The SWAPO president said the proposals of the so-called "Contact Group" for Namibia, which consists of the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada, provided for preserving the special status of the white minority. SWAPO, Sam Nujoma emphasised, pressed for the holding of genuinely free and democratic elections according to the principle of "one man - one vote." The SWAPO president said that only escalation of the armed liberation struggle by the Namibian people could convince the Pretoria regime and its Western patrons of the need to settle the problem in a just way. At the same time, he stressed, SWAPO had always favoured continuation of talks with a view to carrying out the United Nations resolutions on the granting of independence to Namibia.

CPSU, CONGO PARTY SIGN INTERPARTY TIES PLAN

PM190839 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 May 82 p 1

[TASS report: "Strengthening Party Ties"]

[Text] Brazzaville, 13 May — A plan for party ties between the CPSU and the Congolese Labor Party [PCT] for 1982-1983 has been signed here. The signing of this plan, Charles (Madzu), PCT permanent secretary for foreign relations, stated, is a significant event in the development of ties between our parties. It embodies in concrete deeds the agreement on CPSU-PCT cooperation and the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the Congo signed in Moscow on 13 May 1981 by Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and D. Sassou-Nguesso, the leaders of our parties and states.

The entire policy of the great Soviet Union, the PCT spokesman said, is aimed at ensuring peace and the peoples' security, freedom and happiness for all mankind. The USSR is responding effectively to the most acute problems of today. The peace-loving foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state arouses the legitimate admiration and approval of all mankind. Soviet appeals for peace have always met with and will continue to meet with a positive response from our people and our party and government.

TANZANIAN PARTY DELEGATION ENDS USSR VISIT

PM190845 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 May 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Under the Plan for Interparty Ties"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania (CCM), a delegation of CCM workers headed by (D. Mandanda), member of the Party's National Executive Committee, was in the Soviet Union from 30 April. The delegation familiarized itself with the CPSU's experience of work in the sphere of leadership of agriculture. The CCM representatives had talks in the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and International Sections, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the Azerbaijan and Georgian CP Central Committees and the Adzharskiy Obkom; visited agricultural and industrial projects; and familiarized themselves with the activity of local party organizations in further developing agricultural production. The Tanzanian guests highly assessed the achievements of the Soviet Union's working people in implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and stressed the great significance of the CPSU's experience for young national states.

The delegation left for home 13 May.

19TH KOMSOMOL CONGRESS ATTENDED BY BREZHNEV

Correction to TV Coverage

The following correction should be made to the item subheaded "Television Coverage" published in the 18 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 1:

Change paragraph five to read: At 0718 GMT Nikolay Makhonin, worker at the Moscow Lenin Komsomol auto plant and deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR, proposed that an honorary presidium composed of the Politburo headed by Brezhnev be appointed.

Pastukhov then proposes other committee elections, the agenda and the congress procedures. Pastukhov then gives the floor to Brezhnev.

At 0718 GMT Brezhnev begins....

Further on 18 May Session

LD182020 Moscow TASS in English 2006 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 18 May, TASS -- The 19th Congress of the Komsomol -- a mass organization of the Soviet youth -- opened in Moscow today, with over 5,000 delegates, representing all nations and nationalities of the USSR and coming from all over the land, taking part. The congress is also being attended by delegations from youth organisations from 110 countries and representatives of international youth and students organisations.

The congress was addressed by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. His speech was heard with great attention and repeatedly punctuated with stormy applause.

The report of the Central Committee of the All-Union Leninist Young Communist League (YCL) was made by Boris Pastukhov, first secretary of the YCL Central Committee. The congress began discussing his report.

The delegates were greeted by Miklos Barabas, general secretary of the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY), and Miroslav Stepan, president of the International Union of Students [IUS].

The congress will continue its work tomorrow.

Congress Activities 19 May

LD190514 Moscow TASS in English 0503 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 19 May, TASS -- The 19th congress of the Komsomol that opened yesterday in Moscow continues its work today. The delegates are discussing the report that was delivered by the first secretary of the YCL [Young Communist League] Central Committee Boris Pastukhov.

BREZHNEV, LEADERS ATTEND KREMLIN CONCERT

LD181808 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] A festive concert of artists and members of amateur talent groups which is taking place at this moment in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses is dedicated to the 19th Komsomol Congress. Present at the concert are Comrades Brezhnev, Andropov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Pelshe, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomontsev, Kapitonov, Dolgikh and Zimyanin.

LEADERS SIGN OBITUARY FOR CPSU'S CHIRYAYEV

PM190855 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 82 p 3

[Obituary of Gavril Iosifovich Chiryayev]

[Excerpts] Gavril Iosifovich Chiryayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and first secretary of Yakutskiy Obkom, died 9 May 1982 in his 58th year following a grave and protracted illness.

He joined the CPSU in 1944. He started his working life in 1942 as a teacher in a secondary school. From 1943 through 1950 he served in the Soviet Army. He fought in the Great Patriotic War. He went on to occupy senior posts in the republic's public education system. In 1953 he was promoted to party work. He was successively second secretary of a raykom, an instructor, a section chief and obkom secretary. From 1965 up until the last days of his life G.I. Chiryayev was first secretary of Yakutskiy Obkom.

For his great services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state he was awarded the Order of Lenin and the Order of the October Revolution, two orders of the Labor Red Banner and numerous medals.

[Signed] L.I. Brezhnev, Yu. V. Andropov, M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, A.P. Kirilenko, D.A. Kunayev, A.Ya. Pelshe, G.V. Romanov, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, G.A. Aliyev, P.N. Demichev, T.Ya. Kiselev, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, S.R. Rashidov, M.S. Solomentsev, E.A. Shevardnadze, I.V. Kapitonov, V.I. Dolgikh, M.V. Zimyanin, K.V. Rusakov, M.P. Georgadze, Ye.N. Gorokhova, M.P. Gubkin, T.G. Desyatkin, N.I. Ivanchenko, V.A. Kiimov, S.N. Markin, I.A. Matveyev, N.S. Nikolayev, Yu.N. Prokopyev, V.I. Semin, V.I. Fedorov, N.V. Cherskiy.

LEADERS SIGN OBITUARY FOR COMPOSER KARAYEV

PM190805 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 May 82 p 3

[Obituary of Kara Abulfaz ogly Karayev]

[Excerpts] Soviet musical culture has suffered a serious loss. Kara Abulfaz ogly Karayev, outstanding Soviet composer, hero of socialist labor, people's artist of the USSR, winner of the Lenin and state prizes and USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, has died, aged 64. K.A. Karayev was born in 1918 in the city of Baku.

[Signed] L.I. Brezhnev, Yu.V. Andropov, M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, A.P. Kirilenko, D.A. Kunayev , A.Ya Pelshe, G.V. Romanov, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, G.A. Aliyev, P.N. Demichev, T.Ya. Kiselev, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, Sh.R. Rashidov, M.S. Solomentsev, E.A. Shevardnadze, I.V. Kapitonov, V.I. Dolgikh, M.V. Zimyanin, K.V. Rusakov, G.F. Sizov, V.N. Makeyev, S.A. Shalayev, Ye.M. Tyazhelnikov, M.P. Georgadze, T.N. Khrennikov, V.F. Shauro, S.G. Lapin, B.I. Stukalin, F.T. Yermash, G.N. Seydov, K.A. Khalilov, F.M.D. Amirov, Yu.Ya. Barabash, R.S. Gadzhiyev, G.A. Gasanov, V.G. Zagorskiy, M.A. Ibragimov, D.B. Kabalevskiy, G.V. Keldysh, V.F. Kukharskiy, V.A. Laurushas, I.M. Luchenok, E.M. Mirzoyuan, K. Moldobasanov, N.Z. Niyazi, Ch. Nurymov, G.Sh. Ordzhonikidze, V.V. Panchenko, A.N. Pakhmutova, M.V. Pashkov, N.I. Peyko, A.P. Petrov, G.G. Raman, Ye. Rakhmadiyev, A.V. Romanov, Ya.P. Rayets, S.S. Sayfiddinov, E.Sh. Salikhov, G.V. Sviridov, B.M. Terentyev, Z.P. Tumanova, A.N. Kholminov, A.G. Flyarkovskiy, A.Y. Shtogarenko, R.K. Shchedrin, A.Ya. Eshpay.

LE FIGARO: DISSIDENT WRITER BORODIN ARRESTED

PM181141 Paris LE FIGARO in French 14 May 82 p 3

[Text] According to a dissident source in Moscow, writer Leonid Borodin was arrested yesterday and his home searched. The five policemen who searched his apartment confiscated manuscripts of essays and poems. Leonid Borodin, who trained as a historian and is around 40 years old, belonged to the Social Christian Alliance movement founded by Igor Ogurtsov, for which he had been sentenced to 6 years in a camp.

PROBLEM OF IMPROVING FOOD SUPPLY ANALYZED

PM180925 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 May 82 p 2

[Article by Lt Col N. Karasev, candidate of economic sciences: "Central Problem of the 5-Year Plan"]

[Text] The steady intensification of the social orientation of the national economy's development is a hallmark of the society of mature socialism. In implementing the programmatic demand -- everything on behalf of man, everything for the good of man -- our party has now focused its economic policy on the creation of even more favorable conditions for highly productive labor, on the growth of the population's incomes and consumption, on improving its housing and consumer service conditions and on raising its cultural standard.

The improvement of the population's food supply ranks first among the problems on which Soviet people's living standard depends. This conclusion drawn at the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) plenum was confirmed by the by the 26th party congress and given specific form at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum. In his speech at the plenum, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed that the food problem -- on the economic and the political plane -- is the central problem of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Soviet people and their foreign friends and allies greeted this formulation of the question with profound understanding and satisfaction. The politicians and ideologists of imperialism treated this fact differently. They allege that the socialist system cannot satisfy the people's vital requirements, including their food requirements, and that that is within the powers only of a society of "free" (read — capitalist) enterprise. However, the facts attest otherwise.

For bourgeois society the food problem has been and remains insoluble, and its essence consists primarily in the existence of mass starvation -- and not in just the young countries liberated from the colonial yoke, where 0.5 billion people are starving and another billion are undernourished. This also applies to the major imperialist powers where hunger has also gripped a quite substantial proportion of the population, an average of about 3 percent. Let us note that 3 percent of the U.S. population is almost 7 million people. Let us add to that a further 20 million U.S. families who, according to the evidence of the U.S. press, live permanently on the hunger line.

Under the influence of the steady rise in prices, the diet structure in that country has also changed substantially. According to figures from the U.S. Department of Agriculture in the past 10 years there has been a decline in the consumption of expensive food products: mutton (by 55.2 percent), veal (by 37.5 percent), coffee (by 24.1 percent), beef, butter and eggs. At the same time there has been a marked increase in the demand for less costly food items: margarine, flour, frozen vegetables.

These negative phenomena are caused by the intensification of social inequality and the unrestrained arms race in the imperialist camp.

Compare our Soviet reality with the above-mentioned figures. Despite the fact that in the past 15 years the USSR's population has increased by over 34.4 million, the per-capita consumption of agricultural products has increased substantially in the country. In the past 5-year plan alone the average consumption of food items per inhabitants increased 29 percent compared with 1961-1965. Meat consumption increased from 41.4 kg to 56.7 kg, milk consumption from 288 kg to 355 kg and egg consumption from 128 to 241 eggs.

The consumption of potatoes and bread items is declining markedly in our people's diet. The consumption of livestock products, vegetables and fruit is increasing. It is precisely under the influence of the population's sharply increased demand for high-quality foodstuffs that a food problem has arisen in our country. Achieving fuller conformity between the structure of food consumption which has taken shape under the conditions of mature socialism and the level of food production -- that is the point of the steps now being taken. The party's deliberate highlighting of the food problem is an indication of the humanism of the society of mature socialism.

One of its most important characteristics is the dynamism of development. The intensive improvement of the economy's industrial makeup, the active development of the eastern and northern regions, the substantial heightening of the level of mechanization and automation of rural workers' labor have meant that in recent years there has been a sharp increase in the urban population. Thus in 1970 the proportion of urban inhabitants was 56 percent of the country's entire population. By 1980 this indicator had already reached 63 percent. During the 10th 5-Year Plan the urban population rose by 17 million.

At the same time -- and it is important to stress this on the eve of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR -- major social changes aimed at considerably improving the people's material and cultural living standards have taken place in all our republics. Genrally speaking this was expressed in the fact that while in 1965 only 4 percent of Soviet families had a monthly income of over R100 per member, in 1981 the proportion of such families had reached 50 percent. And one more important fact: Kolkhoz members began to be paid not according to the number of days worked, but to receive a guaranteed monetary payment whose growth rate in the seventies was over 50 percent higher than that of the wages of urban workers and employees.

The above-mentioned processes have a direct bearing on the food problem. The rapid growth of the cities and their population has led to a sharp increase in the demand for food. The dimensions of this demand have expanded still further with the conversion from the "in-kind payment" for kolkhoz members' labor.

Our society's structural and demographic changes have required and continue to require corresponding quantitative and qualitative changes in the output of foodstuffs, and these changes are taking place, albeit not as rapidly as we would like. There are a number of reasons for this.

One of them lies in the specific historical features of the development of our socialist society's productive forces. The Soviet Union actually embarked on the active process of developing the economy to a modern technical standard with the boosting of heavy industry. All other developed states of the world began their present-day production with the light industry sectors closely linked with agriculture.

Yes, we began with heavy industry. The historical situation forced us to do so. The country's agriculture at that period was not only necessarily relegated to second place but also became industry's main financial "donor." This situation, caused to a considerable degree by the foreign policy situation, continued for several decades. As a result heavy industry became separated from agriculture by a long distance. Even today when such great attention is being paid to agriculture, this sector is showing an almost fivefold lag behind industry in terms of its contribution to the global social product.

Another fundamental reason for the problems which have emerged with individual foodstuffs lies in the extremely unfavorable natural and climatic conditions in our country. It is no secret that 2/3 of its territory are in the hazardous farming zone, hence the constant threat of harvest losses and the difficulties in livestock raising. For instance, 5 of the last 10 years have been extremely unfavorable in terms of weather conditions, which to a considerable degree explains the slowing down of meat production growth rates.

Inveterate anti-Soviets interpret this declaration in their own way, alleging that its main cause lies in socialist socialization. However, the facts show that on the contrary, certain weaknesses in the development of our livestock raising are largely linked with the inadequate level of socialization which has taken place.

It is well known that the agricultural artel, which pooled primarily plots, machinery, other implements and working animals, was chosen as the main form of kolkhoz building in our country. Commodity and productive livestock was only partially socialized and its intensive development was envisaged within the framework of personal use. This option was chosen not only out of a consideration for the peasant psychology, but also for the production difficulties associated with the simultaneous amalgamation of all stockraising.

For many years the problem consisted in selecting the most successful form of social stockraising. We succeeded in achieving this in the seventies. Now major stockraising complexes have been created and are continuing to be created on an advanced industrial basis. And although there are still many unresolved tasks in this matter, the chosen course is beginning to justify itself. Eloquent evidence of that is found in the results of meat production in the late seventies and early eighties. Thus, despite 3 successive years of unfavorable weather, in annual terms there was no reduction in the livestock population or in meat production as there had been in previous years. On the contrary, last year the number of cattle increased by 600,000 while meat production rose by 100,000 tons. This fact attests that the party's tremendous efforts to boost agriculture, particularly stockraising, are beginning to manifest themselves increasingly fully.

But what is happening in the major capitalist countries? "Guns instead of butter" -- that is the bourgeois press' assessment of the draft U.S. federal budget for fiscal 1983 -- a budget the overwhelming part of whose expenditure section is aimed at financing the R. Reagan administration's militarist superprogram, a budget which provides for a further sharp reduction in expenditure on satisfying the people's social needs.

At the same time that Washington is bustling about the arms race "kitchen", our party and state, without slackening their attention to the country's defense capability, are directing the people's efforts toward ensuring that each Soviet family's diet becomes increasingly rich and varied. The food program is being formulated to this end. It is designed to pool the efforts of agriculture itself, the industries which service it and the system of procurement, storage, processing, transportation and trade. Pooling in the direction of a common ultimate objective means ensuring the country's food requirements.

To this end the proportionate, coordinated development of all sectors of the agroindustrial complex is envisaged: agriculture, the industry supplying the means of production for agriculture and for the sectors which process its output, and the sectors engaged in production and technical services for agriculture and the transportation of its output to the consumer. The food section occupied a predominant place in the entire agro-industrial complex.

Critics of the food program which is being formulated in our country have already appeared in the West. Well, they also used to slander our system there. "The majority of these people have long been forgotten," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress. "But socialism lives! It is developing. It is advancing steadily."

The progressive state and social system and powerful economic potential of mature socialism ensure the successful solution of any problems, including the food problem. The highlighting of this problem and the placing of other very important social tasks at the center of the CPSU's practical policy are a graphic manifestation of the advantages and truly humane essence of the developed socialist society.

CPSU-COUNCIL OF MINISTERS AGRICULTURE RESOLUTION

PM190807 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 May 82 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "In the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On Additional Measures To Ensure the Harvesting and Procurement of Agricultural Produce in 1982 and the successful wintering of livestock in the period 1982-83."

In order to ensure the prompt harvesting and procurement of agricultural produce and the successful wintering of livestock the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have instructed union republic communist party central committees and councils of ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Procurement, the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry, the USSR Tsentrosoyuz, kraykoms, obkoms and raykoms, autonomous republic councils of ministers, ispolkoms, local agricultural organs and leaders of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and procurement organizations to ensure the timely preparation of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and procurement organizations to harvest and procure agricultural produce in 1982 and also the successful wintering of livestock in the period 1982-83, and to this end to:

Devise and implement specific measures to expedite the servicing of harvesting equipment and transport facilities in order to ensure that the aforementioned equipment is ready no less than 2 weeks before the beginning of harvesting, paying particular attention to the quality of servicing, and to this end ensure that full use is made of the capacities of repair shops of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and enterprises under the jurisdiction of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture by organizing their work on a two-shift basis; and, if necessary, recruiting workers at industrial enterprises for repair work;

Establish before the beginning of harvesting the requisite quantity of exchange stocks of units, assemblies and spare parts in organizations under the jurisdiction of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, prepare stationary and mobile servicing facilities, ensure the reliable working of vehicle control communications, and take steps to ensure the prompt repair of livestock buildings, fodder units, warehouses, silage and cured hay storage, drying centers and the equipment in these areas;

Devise and implement measures to prevent losses of agricultural produce in the process of harvesting such produce and transporting it to procurement centers and storage sites;

Staff farms with a full complement of tractor drivers and machine operators for the purpose of operating machine and tractor units and combines on a two-shift basis and ensure that machine operators' expertise is increased, that kolkhozes and sovkhozes adopt progressive methods of using equipment, that harvesting operations are organized on the basis of using harvesting and transport complexes (detachments), and that socialist competition among agricultural machine operators to achieve the highest possible labor productivity while maintaining high-quality work and making maximum use of harvester capacity becomes widespread;

Ensure that public catering and cultural, consumer and medical services are properly organized on farms during the period of harvesting and procurement of agricultural product;

Devise and implement on every farm a package of measures aimed at ensuring the maximum increase in the number of calves, piglets, lambs and new-born poultry, the required increase in the size of the public-sector herd, the fulfillment of pledges for the sale of livestock products to the state, and a substantial increase in sales of piglets and young poultry to koklhoz members, workers and employees for breeding and fattening;

Complete by 1 November 1982 the veterinary inspection of all livestock left for wintering and carry out prophylactic veterinary measures to prevent disease among livestock.

Union republic Communist Party central committees and councils of ministers; Kraykoms, obkoms and raykoms; councils of ministers in autonomous republics; ispolkoms; and trade union and Komsomol organs are instructed to mount well-timed mass political work to ensure success in harvesting the 1982 crop, procuring agricultural produce and preparing for livestock wintering. They are further instructed to ensure the correct deployment and organization of the work of communists, local soviets of deputies, the trade union and Komsomol aktiv, and people's control workers in key production sectors and to increase their role and accountability in the campaign to ensure that none of the harvest is lost and that it is transported promptly and processed to a high standard.

In order to expedite the harvesting of agricultural crops, by agreement with union republic councils of ministers the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture and the Ministry of Railways are authorized, depending on prevailing conditions, to alter schedules for the delivery of harvesting equipment in May-August 1982 and, where necessary, to send experienced combine operators from other union republics to the Kazakh SSR and the virgin-land regions of the RSFSR for the duration of the harvest.

The USSR Gossnab and USSR ministries and departments with responsibility for the production of harvesting and other agricultural machinery, trucks, tractor trailers and spare parts for them, batteries, metal products and subassemblies, industrial rubber and electrical goods, production equipment and other requisites are directed to ensure that they are made and supplied to agriculture and the water industry in 1982 in the quantity and by the deadlines stipulated by the resolution.

Industry ministries and departments have set targets for the manufacture and delivery to agriculture of additional agricultural machinery, spare parts for tractors, trucks, harvesting machinery and tractor trailers, fuel, lubricants and other requisites.

Union republic councils of ministers, the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and other ministries and departments are instructed to take the necessary measures to expedite the construction and modernization and ensure the commissioning not later than November of livestock buildings and fodder units stipulated in the 1982 plan and of silage and cured hay storage facilities not later than September 1982.

The USSR Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry is instructed to complete maintenance work and preparations for the main influx of livestock and poultry by not later than 1 August at packing plants and not later than 1 July at poultry processing plants.

Union republic councils of ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, and the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture are directed to build up in time for the 1982 harvest sufficient stocks of fuel and lubricants to ensure the continuous operation of the truck and tractor pool, establish strict controls on the consumption and storage of petroleum products on farms and prevent them from being used for other than their intended purpose, and take steps to ensure that fuel and lubricants are used economically in strict conformity with current norms. Monthly schedules are being established for fuel and lubricant deliveries in the various union republics.

The USSR Ministry of Railways, the RSFSR Ministry of the River Fleet and the Ministry of the Maritime Fleet are instructed to give priority to the shipment of trucks, tractors, agricultural machinery, spare parts, fuel, lubricants and other freight destined for agriculture for harvesting purposes.

The Ministry of Railways is directed to:

Ensure in 1982 the expeditious delivery of freight cars carrying fruit and vegetables to their destinations, making provision in traffic timetables for running special high-speed trains for transporting such produce;

Supply freight cars for transporting sugar beet from railside beet reception centers to sugar refineries with a view to completing this operation by 15 December 1982;

In the period from 1 October 1982 through 1 May 1983, at the request of union republic councils of ministers, transport for kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises coarse fodder procured in other republics, krays and oblasts at a rate 50 percent lower than the current rate, without fines being imposed for underloading freight cars (provided they are full to capacity) with compressed coarse fodder.

Union republic councils of ministers the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the USSR Ministry of Procurement are instructed to strictly monitor farms' progress in laying in a full stock of their own high-grade seed, the progress of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises in building up reserve and carry-over grain and pulse seed stocks, and the progress to date in fulfilling the plan for procuring graded seed for state reserves.

The entire crop of scarce and promising varieties of grain and pulse crops and simply corn hybrids may be used exclusively for seed purposes.

With the exception of trucks under the jurisdiction of ministries and departments on the approved list, union republic councils of ministers are authorized, for the purpose of harvesting the 1982 crop, to draft trucks and high-sided [bortovoy] truck trailers from all enterprises, establishments and organizations together with drivers and maintenance facilities to the extent that the main production process is not impaired.

It is deemed necessary to ensure the round-the-clock operation of trucks hauling grain and other agricultural produce, drafting drivers from other sectors of the national economy where necessary.

Truck drivers, maintenance workers, machine operators, chiefs of truck convoys, controllers of motor pools, and truck drivers employed by kolkhozes and interfarm enterprises and organizations assigned to haul grain and other agricultural produce, silage and cured hay and other types of fodder are to retain 75 percent of their average earnings, but not less than the base wage (salary) rate at their regular place of employment, for the duration of their assignment. In this connection workers on assignment will not receive per diem and accommodation allowances.

Drivers operating heavy and trailer trucks (truck trains) to haul grain and other agricultural produce in the 1982 season are to receive an additional bonus of 25 percent of the base rate. The bonus is calculated on the basis of the results of the work done in each shift provided the shift target is achieved within the stipulated period of working time.

In 1982, in addition to existing bonus scales for truck drivers, union republic councils of ministers are authorized to award a bonus of 20 percent of the base rate to drivers hauling grain and sugar beet from combines or to procurement centers on a two-shift basis (two drivers per truck) for ensuring the trucks' continuous operation for at least 20 hours a day, and a bonus of 40 percent of the base rate to drivers hauling grain in parts of the RSFSR Non-Chernozem Zone, Siberia, the Urals, the lower and middle Volga region and the Virgin lands of the Kazakh SSR. The bonuses are calculated on the basis of the results of work performed in a 24-hour period provided the 24-hour target is achieved and the truck is handed over in good repair for work on subsequent days.

The bonuses stipulated by the resolution are paid to drivers by the enterprises and organizations to which they are sent. The size of the shift target here is determined with respect to the procedure for determining the size of the shift target established for truck drivers on kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Provision is made for issuing gratis 2-4 quintals of grain to tractor drivers and other machine operators working on combines and other harvesting units engaged in harvesting grain and pulse crops, potatoes, perennial seed grasses, long-staple flax, silage and fodder crops for fulfilling the seasonal norm fixed on the farm when they harvest the crops in a good-quality manner and without losses.

Grain is to be issued to other workers working on combines and other harvesting units as follows: A tractor driver working on a tractor will receive 80 percent, and an assistant tractor driver working on a combine and a truck driver will receive 70 percent each of the amount of grain allocated to a tractor driver working on a combine or other harvesting unit, while a master-adjuster servicing harvesting units will receive 50 percent of the average amount of grain allocated to tractor drivers working on these harvesting units. Here, if the tractor drivers and other workers so desire, payment in kind may be replaced by money amounting to the cost of the additional grain at purchase prices.

It is planned to allocate up to 0.5 kg of grain, depending on yield and harvesting conditions and, during the pea harvest, up to 1.5 kg of peas for each hectare harvested to tractor drivers working on reapers for the first 7 days of the mass harvesting of each crop when the grain is windrowed on the farms of the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR, Siberia, the Urals, the far east, and the virgin land regions of Kazakhstan and for the first 5 days elsewhere. The norms and procedure for the issue of grain by sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises within the above-mentioned limits are laid down by the union republic councils of ministers.

Directors of sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises are authorized in 1982 to sell up to 10 percent of the harvest of potatoes, vegetables, fruit, grapes, berries and melons as wages to permanent sovkhoz workers and also to workers recruited to harvest these crops at the planned prime cost, but at prices no higher than retail.

It is recommended that kolkhozes use the incentives laid down by the resolution for workers on sovkhozes and in other state agricultural enterprises.

In 1982 directors of sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises are authorized to issue (gratis), as additional payment for workers employed in procuring hay, straw, silage and cured hay and producing artificially dehydrated fodder, and to sell at planned prime cost to permanent workers on sovkhozes and at other state agricultural enterprises who have privately owned domestic livestock up to 10 percent of the hay and silage procured and up to 20 percent of the straw.

Directors of sovkhozes, forestry enterprises and other state enterprises are empowered to issue up to 50 percent of hay (free) to workers employed in manual hay procurement on land unsuited to the use of tractor and machinery.

With a view to enhancing the material interest of harvesting and transportation complex workers (detachments) in bringing in the harvest rapidly and without loss, union republic councils of ministers are authorized in 1982 on sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises to make the remuneration of complex (detachment) workers dependent on the average actual wages of tractor drivers working on combines or other harvesting units (not counting grade bonuses). The wages of repair foremen, workers employed on the technical servicing of harvesting units, and tractor drivers employed on other work within the complex (detachment) are determined on the basis of the correlation between the wage rates established for these workers and the wage rate of a tractor driver working on harvesting units.

Union republic councils of ministers are authorized in 1982 to recruit the able-bodied population of cities, workers settlements and rural population centers and also workers, tractor drivers and other machine operators and truck drivers from industrial, transport and other enterprises and from insitutions and organizations -- except for the workers, machine operators and truck drivers of enterprises stipulated in the resolution -- for agricultural work and work at grain reception enterprises and beet reception centers during the most strenuous periods of work on kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

It is established that 50 percent of their wages at their basic workplace are retained for workers and employees enlisted for harvest work. In this connection per diem and accommodation expenses are not paid to them.

Union republic councils of ministers are authorized to pay tractor drivers and other machine operators traveling to harvest work in 1982 on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in other republics, krays and oblasts and other rayons within the republic, kray or oblast the cost of the roundtrip to their temporary workplace and to pay them their average wages for the duration of the journey and the first 3 days of their stay at the kolkhoz or sovkhoz. It has been established that 75 percent of their average wages at their basic workplace is retained for these workers. In this connection per diem and accommodation expenses are not paid to these assigned machine operators.

It is recommended that kolkhozes pay assigned machine operators in accordance with the norms and rates in operation on sovkhozes and also include the time of the work of tractor drivers and truck drivers sent to bring in the harvest on other farms in the minimum work time giving the right to paid leave.

Union republic councils of ministers are authorized to apply the procedure for labor remuneration and the payment of 75 percent of their average wages at their basic work place in place of per diem and accommodation expenses for tractor drivers and truck drivers from common-carrier motor pools, enterprises and organizations of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture, sovkhozes and other state agricultural institutions sent to other parts of the country for coarse fodder procurement.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers and the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers are empowered to authorize kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state agricultrual enterprises to sell for cash at state purchase prices up to 10 quintals of grain to tractor drivers and assistant tractor drivers who have come to bring in the harvest in the virgin land regions of the RSFSR and the Kazakh SSR and who have fulfilled the seasonal production norm on combines in these regions, and, at the discretion of the sovkhoz director or kolkhoz board, to sell a smaller quantity to those who have failed to fulfill the seasonal norm on the combine.

Sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises are authorized in 1982 to sell grain in the quantities stipulated by the resolution to tractor drivers engaged in plowing the soil for sowing winter crops and in the sowing of winter cropos and also in early fall plowing.

With a view to reducing the grain reception periods, the RSFSR Council of Ministers and the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers are empowered for the period from when the grain starts to come in through 1 December 1982 to pay loaders at elevators and grain reception enterprise in virgin land regions for the entire volume of work performed at rates increased by 15 percent if the production norm is fulfilled 100-105 percent, at rates increased by 30 percent if the norm is fulfilled by over 105-110 percent, and at rates increased by 50 percent if the norm is fulfilled by over 110 percent.

The USSR Gosbank is authorized, exceptionally, to grant long-term credit to individual kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises and procurement enterprises to pay for harvesting equipment and expenses incurred in the construction and modernization of equipment servicing points for stockraising units, uncovered parking lots for trucks and tractors, grain-drying points, covered threshing floors, granaries and grain storage areas, storehouses, sheds and points for the reception and processing of fruit and vegetable produce, spare parts depots, garages and agricultural equipment assembly shops.

Union republic councils of ministers are authorized, exceptionally, to recruit for agricultural work in 1982 in the case of dire necessity and for a period of no more than 1 month VUZ students (except for first and final years), students in the senior classes of secondary specialized educational establishments (except for final years), and students at vocational and technical colleges (except for secondary vocational and technical colleges).

By agreement with the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the relevant republic trade union councils, union republic councils of ministers have been asked to institute challenge red banners with money prizes, presented every 10 days to truck columns and other transport subdivisions on the basis of their work results, for the period of the harvesting and shipment of grain and other agricultural products of the 1982 harvest for rural rayons or groups of rayons and for oblasts, krays and ASSR's.

It is recommended that union republic councils of ministers institute the honorary title "Excellent Worker in the Trucking of Agricultural Produce From the 1982 Harvest" with the presentation of a krayispolkom, obispolkom or republican council of ministers certificate.

Union republic councils of ministers are asked to earmark from their marketable stock passenger cars and motor cycles for kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterpriese to sell to their tractor drivers, workers and specialists who secure high indicators in harvesting and procuring agricultural products in 1982.

Union republic councils of ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR Ministry of Procurements and the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture are instructed to ensure the strict saving of material and technical resources assigned for the 1982 harvest.

The USSR People's Control Committee is instructed to set up monitoring of the fulfillment of the targets set by the resolution.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution also defines other measures for the timely preparation and organized execution of the harvest and procurement of agricultural products in 1982 and the successful wintering of livestock in the 1982-1983 period.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have expressed the conviction that party, soviet, agricultural, trade union and Komsomol organizations, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and industrial and transport organizations, guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, will make every effort for the successful fulfillment of the tasks of further developing agriculture and will take steps to ensure the gathering of the harvest without losses, the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plans for the sale of grain and other agricultural produce to the state in 1982 and successful livestock wintering in the period 1982-1983.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 18 MAY REPORTED

LD190046 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 18 May. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Grain crops are to be grown on 17 million hectares of Kazakhstan's virgin lands. (0104 GMT)

Mass sowing has started in Tyumenskaya Oblast. More than 1 million hectares are to be sown in spring grain crops. To date, wheat, rye, oats and barley have been sown on over 1/3 of this area. (0204 GMT)

The sowing of corn is being completed today in the Ukraine. Corn covers over 4.8 million hectares of the republic. Farmers in Orenburgskaya Oblast are sowing spring crops on the fifth million hectares. In Omskaya Oblast, the sowing of grain crops is in progress in the southern virgin areas. Over 2 million hectares are to be sown in these crops. (0400 GMT)

Wheat has been sown on the first 500,000 hectares in Kokchetavskaya Oblast. The sowing of soya has started in Primorskiy Kray. This crop will cover 150,000 hectares, almost 1/4 of the whole crop area of the kray. Pulse crops now cover over 4 million hectares throughout the USSR. This is 500,000 hectares more than was sown last year. (0600 GMT)

The sowing of spring crops is coming to an end in Volgogradskaya Oblast. They occupy 3.5 million hectares. These crops include wheat, barley, corn and peas. Fodder preparation of detachments have also begun work. (1100 GMT)

The mass sowing of wheat has begun in Kurganskaya Oblast. The sowing of spring crops has been carried out on 4 million hectares. (2004 GMT)

REPORT ON KAZAKHSTAN GRAIN SOWING PROGRESS

LD182000 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] The Kazakhstan Statistical Directorate today published its latest summary on the course of field work in the republic. In the past week sovkhozes and kolkhozes have sown grain crops on 5.5 million hectares. Today they are sowing seeds on the 12 millionth hectares. Present sowing is ahead of last year's rate. The spring in Kazakhstan this year is dry and hot. The reduction in the sowing period provides the possibility for grain growers to retain more moisture.

SPRING SOWING PROCEEDING WELL IN RSFSR

LD182132 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Spring sowing is proceeding quickly in the Russian Federation. According to reports issued by the republic's Central Statistical Administration, 52 million hectares had been sown at the beginning of this week, that is, 62 percent of the sowing plan. Commenting on these figures, Gennadiy Ivanovich (Beglov), deputy director of the Main Crop Farming Administration of the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture, noted that machine operators have been sowing an average of about 2.5 million hectares each day this week despite the cold and rainy weather in a number of places and soil that is too moist. Only the fine organization of operations and the use of large sowing complexes -- 32,000 of which have been set up in the republic -- have made all this possible under the present difficult conditions.

COSMOS-1366 LAUNCHED 18 MAY, WORKING 'NORMALLY'

LD181736 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 18 May (TASS) -- The Soviet Union today launched another artificial earth satellite in the Cosmos series, Cosmos-1366.

The satellite carries scientific instruments for the further exploration of outer space, and experimental equipment operating in the super-high frequency band and intended for retransmitting telegraph and telephone information.

The satellite has been launched into a circular orbit with the following parameters: dostance from the earth's surface -- 35,820 kilometers, the inclination to the plane of Equator -- 1.5 degrees, the period of revolution -- 23 hours 57 minutes.

Apart from scientific and retransmission equipment the satellite carries a radio system telemetric system for transmitting back to the earth the data concerning the operation of instruments and scientific equipment aboard.

The equipment aboard the satellite is functioning normally. The coordination computing center is processing the data transmitted by the satellite.

COSMONAUTS ON SALYUT-7 COMPLEX CONTINUE TASKS

LD181146 Moscow TASS in English 1132 GMT 18 May 82

["Flight Continues According to Program" -- TASS headline, by TASS special correspondent reporting from mission control center]

[Text] Moscow, 18 May (TASS) -- Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev are in their fifth day aboard the Salyut-7--Soyuz T-5 orbiting complex.

Under a program for reactivating the station, they are continuing to prepare scientific instruments for scheduled research and experiments. The cosmonauts have examined the station's windows, checked the serviceability of their protective covers, loaded portable and stationary photographic cameras with film, and tested them in operation.

Physical exercises are becoming integral part of the cosmonauts' daily round. Physical exertion is needed to maintain health and fitness for work in orbit at the necessary level. The commander and the flight engineer today will by turns walk the treadmill and work out on the stationary bicycle arrangement.

According to telemetric data and the crew's reports, the flight of the Salyut-7--Soyuz T-5 orbiting research complex is proceeding normally.

The cosmonauts feel well.

OGARKOV ARTICLE, CEREMONY MARK VICTORY DAY

Ogarkov in IZVESTIYA

PM131335 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 May 82 Morning Edition pp 1-2

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay V. Ogarkov, chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister: "For the Sake of Peace and Progress" -- Passages in all capitals published in boldface type]

[Text] Victory Day is a great and joyful holiday for the Soviet people, their servicemen, the working people of the fraternal socialist countries and all progressive mankind. The Soviet Union's victory over fascist Germany in the Great Patriotic War rightly holds a special place among the most important events of world history. It not only made it possible to defend the revolutionary gains of the world's first socialist state, it had a substantial effect on postwar social development and left profound traces in the life of our planet's peoples. "In the 20th century," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has noted, "our country has twice been present at the birth of major changes in the face of the world."

"So it was in 1917, when the October victory heralded mankind's entry into a new historical era. So it was in 1945, when the defeat of fascism, in which the Soviet Union played a decisive role, gave rise to a mighty wave of sociopolitical changes that spread across the entire planet and led to the strengthening of the forces of peace throughout the world."

From the standpoint of historical experience it is now increasingly easy to see the roots of the aggression against the Soviet Union that was being prepared deep in the bowels of imperialism at that time, and the farsightedness and perspicacity of our Communist Party's policy of preventing war and preparing the armed forces and the country as a whole to rebuff the impending aggression are fully revealed. The significance of the victory over fascism in 1945 takes on a special meaning today, now that reactionary forces of imperialism, first and foremost American imperialism, are persistently pushing mankind toward a new world war, toward the abyss of nuclear catastrophe.

The war perfidiously unleashed by fascist Germany against the USSR in summer 1941 was the biggest attack ever on socialism by the shock forces of world imperialism. However cunningly the bourgeois falsifiers of history may seek to whitewash the true culprits behind the war, the facts indicate irrefutably that it was imperialist circles in the United States and West European countries that nurtured fascist Germany politically and economically, persistently and thoroughly prepared it for an attack on the Soviet Union.

In the period 1924-1929 U.S., British and French monopolies invested huge resources in Germany's economy -- 22 billion marks -- which did much to promote the rapid rebirth of the Wehrmacht and the military-industrial potential of German militarism after World War I. In 1933-1936 alone fascist Germany constructed more than 300 major new industrial enterprises and set them in motion to produce military hardware, including 55-60 aircraft enterprises, 45 for armored vehicles, 80 for artillery, 15 for shipbuilding and others. It is quite obvious that without generous loans and extensive technical assistance from Western imperialist states Hitler's clique could not have prepared and unleashed World War II in a relatively short space of time.

This was also the aim of the policy of "noninterference" and "appeasement" of the aggressor implemented by Western countries in the pre-war years.

This policy of "noninterference" contributed to the Italian-German intervention in Spain in 1936-1939, the position of "neutrality" to the seizure of Austria in 1938, the Munich deal to the enslavement of Czechoslovakia in 1938-1939 and the treacherous policy of connivance and "appeasement" to the attack on Poland in 1939. In those disturbing years the reactionary ruling circles of Britain, France and the United States treacherously rejected the repeated Soviet proposals on creating a collective security system and thus in effect encouraged the fascist bloc's aggression. And they tried with all their might to direct it toward the East, with a view to destroying the world's first socialist state. But the imperialist circles' calculations were not fated to be fulfilled.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY AND THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT, FORESEEING THE INEVITABILITY OF A BATTLE WITH THE FORCES OF IMPERIALISM, PERSISTENTLY PREPARED THE COUNTRY AND THE SOVIET PEOPLE TO REBUFF THE AGGRESSORS. The socioeconomic achievements of the prewar 5-year plans, the friendship of the peoples and the ideological and political unity of Soviet society forged under the leadership of the Leninist Bolshevik Party in the course of building socialism laid firm foundations for the Soviet Union's victory in the Great Patriotic War.

And when the 5-million-strong fascist army perfidiously attacked our country, even in the very first fierce defensive battles our troops inflicted irreparable losses on the enemy's crack divisions. In the first 2 months of the war alone the Hitlerites lost more than 400,000 officers and men -- twice as many as in the whole of their previous 2 years of military operations in Europe. The staunchness of Brest's defenders, the fierce fighting near Smolensk and the heroic defense of Odessa, Sevastopol and Leningrad showed that the fascist aggressors could not expect the easy victories on which they had hitherto become intoxicated in the West.

The battle of Moscow put an end to the myth of the invincibility of Hitler's army. The Volga fortress of Stalingrad proved impregnable to the enemy, and at its walls a vital breakthrough was achieved not only in the Great Patriotic War but in World War II as a whole. And the outcome of the fighting at the Kursk bulge virtually brought fascist Germany to the brink of disaster. Subsequently, inflicting one crushing blow after another, Soviet troops drove the Hitlerite occupiers out of the Ukraine, Belorussia, Moldavia, the Baltic and the Polar regions and completely liberated Soviet territory from the Nazi scum.

Soviet servicemen fought to liberate the peoples of Europe from Fascist enslavement with the same heroism and courage as they displayed in the fighting for their native land. The final act of their liberation mission was the crushing defeat of the enemy in spring 1945 in his own lair -- Berlin. A few months later, under blows from the Soviet Army, imperialist Japan also capitulated unconditionally.

THE SOVIET UNION'S VICTORY OVER HITLER'S GERMANY AND MILITARIST JAPAN WAS OBJECTIVELY PREDETERMINED BY THE SUPERIORITY OF SOCIALISM OVER CAPITALISM, by the superiority of socialism in all spheres, all areas of activity -- political, economic, social, ideological and military.

In the war years the mighty force of our Communist Party -- the great captain, unbending leader and experienced commander -- was revealed to the full. It acted with Leninist wisdom and energy. Turning the country into a single military camp, in a short space of time the party brought into play and realized the tremendous potential and advantages of the socialist social system. It boldly headed the armed struggle against German fascism and Japanese militarism and led it to victory. As in the period of the civil war, the party was really a combatant party. Whereas at the beginning of the war one in nine servicemen was a communist by the end of the war the figure was one in four.

The main creator of the victory over Hitler's Germany was the great Soviet people. The heroic actions of Soviet troops at the front and the selfless labor of the great, multinational family of Soviet people in the rear merged into a single, mighty stream. During the war years workers in our industry gave the front nearly 490,000 guns, more than 102,000 tanks and self-propelled guns and about 137,000 combat aircraft. That is nearly twice as many -- and of better quality -- than fascist Germany and its satellites managed to produce. The soviets of people's deputies made a great contribution to the common cause of victory over the enemy in the war years.

The indestructible fraternal alliance and friendship of the multinational Soviet people demonstrated their vitality and were one of the main sources of victory. The sons and daughters of all the USSR's nations and ethnic groups selflessly defended the socialist fatherland. So it is no accident that the golden constellation of heroes of the Soviet Union -- and more than 11,000 of them emerged during the war -- includes representatives of 100 nations and ethnic groups of the USSR.

The war demonstrated the unsurpassed military skill, high morale and mass heroism of Soviet servicemen, the advanced creativity of Soviet military science and Soviet military art and the superiority of Soviet weapons.

Throughout the war years the Soviet Armed Forces were skillfully led by the supreme command headquarters headed by I.V. Stalin, with its main administrative organ, the general staff. A great personal contribution to the attainment of victory over the enemy was made by G. Zhukov, A. Vasilevskiy, B. Shaposhnikov and A. Antonov, representatives of the supreme command headquarters and chiefs of the general staff in the period of the war. The heights of the military leadership tasks set by the war were scaled by the following commanders of fronts and fleets: I. Bagramyan, N. Vatutin, L. Govorov, A. Golovko, A. Yeremenko, I. Konev, P. Kurochkin, R. Malinovskiy, K. Meretskov, F. Oktyabrskiy, I. Petrov, M. Popov, K. Rokossovskiy, V. Sokolovskiy, S. Timoshenko, F. Tolkukhin, V. Tributs, I. Chernyakhovskiy and others and by the staffs and political organs of fronts, fleets, armies and flotillas.

A contribution was made to the common cause of victory over the enemy by the peoples and armies of the states in the anti-Hitler coalition, the fighters of national liberation forces and the participants in the resistance movement and the antifascist struggle.

As a result of the Soviet Union's victory in the Great Patriotic War favorable conditions were created for victorious revolutions in a number of European and Asian countries. Imperialism's positions were substantially undermined and the correlation of forces in the world arena changed radically in favor of the forces of progress -- the world socialist system was formed. Today it appears to the world as a dynamically developing social system, an important factor for social progress and the leading revolutionary force of today.

It has been 37 years since the end of the Great Patriotic War. Thanks to the efforts of our party and government and the other socialist community countries, the peoples of Europe and most countries of the world have lived beneath a peaceful sky all these years. That is a great, really historic achievement. But through the fault of imperialism and reaction the world is again troubled today. Revanchists of every hue and lovers of military adventures are rearing their heads and new claimants to world domination have appeared. U.S. reactionary circles are particularly zealous in this respect.

At the beginning of the eighties, with the coming to power of the new U.S. administration, the leading circles of imperialism, setting a course of confrontation and outright antagonism, have openly launched a global offensive on socialism, based on a carefully elaborated, large-scale program covering all aspects of the struggle up to and including brinkmanship. And the United States is trying to put all the West's resources at the service of its own interests, bringing various means of pressure against its allies, including outright diktat, to bear.

THE FORCES OF INTERNATIONAL IMPERIALISM, ABOVE ALL THE UNITED STATES, ARE SEEKING IN EVERY WAY TO UNDERMINE THE ECONOMIES OF THE SOVIET UNION AND THE OTHER SOCIALIST COUNTRIES. They have in effect declared real "economic war" by imposing a range of so-called economic sanctions aimed at curtailing and even completely stopping business, scientific and technical ties with the USSR. The West's credit policy has also been severely toughened up. The supporters of the so-called "credit" or "currency weapon" are trying to exhaust the currency reserves of our country and the socialist community countries. As events in Poland have shown, the U.S. special services made wide use of the methods of economic sabotage. An important, integral part of imperialism's plan is the stubborn U.S. desire to draw the USSR into a new round in the arms race, which, in their opinion, the Soviet Union's economy will not stand, at any price.

ALONGSIDE ECONOMIC MEASURES, LEADING CIRCLES IN THE UNITED STATES AND THE NATO COUNTRIES HAVE IN RECENT YEARS ORGANIZED AN EXTENSIVE, PURPOSEFUL CAMPAIGN OF POLITICAL AND IDEOLOGICAL ACTIONS against the USSR and the other socialist community countries. This struggle has never stopped, but not it has taken on particularly wide scope and has been elevated to the status of policy: It is being conducted in a coordinated manner, by more sophisticated methods, with the unceremonious use of all types of disinformation and falsifications. The top leaders of the United States and a number of NATO countries are taking part. Various kinds of agencies and centers are being set up to coordinate the subversive operations and long-term programs are being elaborated. The U.S. administration has organized shameful propaganda shows in connection with the state of martial law in Poland, on the subject of the presence of a limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan, against the independent policy of a number of Caribbean countries and so forth.

The U.S. bosses, unleashing a mighty stream of slander about our Soviet reality on the world, are trying to inculcate a spirit of hostility toward the Soviet Union in ordinary Westerners, create a psychological climate of fear in the face of the ideas of socialism and communism and discredit socialism as a social system. Nor will they give up hope of causing a split in the international workers and communist movement, driving a wedge between the USSR and the socialist community countries and breaking up their unity.

IMPERIALISM FIERCELY ATTACKS PATRIOTIC AND DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENTS AND STRIVES BY ANY POSSIBLE MEANS TO SUPPRESS THE ENSLAVED PEOPLES' NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT and isolate it from the Soviet Union and the other countries of socialism. The United States openly interferes in the internal affairs of many countries in Asia, Africa and, particularly, Latin America and the Caribbean. That is precisely the aim today of the so-called "new inter-American policy for the eighties" elaborated by Reagan's entourage during his struggle for the presidency, which proclaims directly and unambiguously that "war, not peace, is the norm in international relations." In accordance with this the United States has recently been stepping up its provocations and acts of subversion against socialist Cuba and against Nicaragua and Grenada. Argentina and Mexico, and other countries in the region that are unwilling to follow in the wake of the aggressive American policy without a murmur, have also become targets of threats and pressure. The United States, trying to redraw the political map of the world, declares not just individual countries but extensive regions all over the planet to be its zones of "vital interests."

Suppressing national liberation movements and using various machinations to place its own men in a number of Asian and African countries, the United States is feverishly organizing a wide network of military bases and bridgeheads there, encircling the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries with them. The United States already has more than 1,000 military bases and military sites of various kinds on the territory of 32 states, where more than 1/2 million American servicemen are currently deployed. The military-political alliance between the United States and Japan and the Chinese hegemonists is being implemented for this same purpose and by no means for the sake of the cause of peace.

AND, LASTLY, A PARTICULARLY DANGEROUS TREND IN THE ACTIONS OF AMERICAN IMPERIALISM AND ITS HENCHMEN IS THE DIRECT MATERIAL PREPARATIONS FOR A NEW WAR. These preparations follow the course of attaining not just military-technical superiority, but overall military superiority over our motherland and its allies for the United States and NATO. Last year the Reagan administration, under cover of the hackneyed myth of the "Soviet military threat," adopted a new strategy of so-called "direct confrontation." The title speaks for itself. The United States has openly proclaimed the attainment of "complete and undisputed U.S. military superiority," the "restoration of America's leading role in the world" and "active resistance to the USSR" on a global and regional scale. The distinguishing features of this doctrine compared with previous ones is that alongside building up strategic offensive forces and open preparations for a universal nuclear war, it gambles on a so-called "limited nuclear war in Europe," which, in the Pentagon's opinion, will enable the Americans to achieve their political goals without a world nuclear war, avoiding massive retaliatory strikes against the United States. This idea -- bringing the world, particularly Europe, face to face with nuclear war that does not affect the aggressor himself -- that is, waging war on other people's territory and with other people's blood -- is, frankly, naive in present-day conditions. Of course, it is possible to reason in this irresponsible way, but in practice the idea of restraining a nuclear war within some limited framework is utopian.

As for the Soviet Union's foreign policy course, for more than 6 decades it has not been subject to any short-term whims and has convincingly displayed unswerving adherence to the principles laid down by October and the great Lenin.

The Soviet state, consistently implementing the peace program for the eighties outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress, has a responsible approach to the complex problems of the international situation and puts forward constructive proposals on resolving them in the interests of further strengthening and deepening detente. This is vividly confirmed by the new Soviet peace initiatives put forward in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the 17th Trade Unions Congress and at the Tashkent ceremonies They are further convincing evidence of good will and the love of peace. In accordance with the peace program elaborated by the 26th CPSU Congress they are aimed at resolving the key, burning problems of today -- relaxation of international tension, curbing the arms race, nuclear arms reduction in Europe and limitation and reduction of strategic nuclear potential as a whole -- and ultimately preventing a new world war and preserving peace in the world.

The Soviet Union is not infrequently accused of intensively arming itself and having a military doctrine that is allegedly offensive and all but aggressive in nature. That is a deliberate lie. As is known, any state's military doctrine has two sides -- the sociopolitical side and the military-technical side, with the former playing the decisive part. In its main component, the sociopolitical component, our doctrine proceeds on the basis that aggressive wars are alien to the Soviet Union. It does not need to extend its state borders. Its main aim is to defend the socialist fatherland. Consequently, as L.I. Brezhnev has stated, our doctrine is purely defensive in its orientation. Onthis basis, and in view of the experience of the last war, the Soviet Union improves its defense with a single aim:-- to reliably defend the gains of socialism and firmly protect the peaceful labor of Soviet people and our friends and allies.

The military-technical side of Soviet military doctrine defines specific ways of achieving the goals and tasks defined by the sociopolitical side and covers a wide range of questions of building, preparing and using the armed forces in a possible future war in the event one is unleashed by an aggressor. Here it lays down that in the event of aggression our armed forces will not simply defend themselves passively and wage purely defensive operations but will resolutely smash the aggressor if he dares to attack our country, going so far as to completely destroy him, as was the case in the Great Patriotic War. In other words, our military doctrine merges the peace-loving nature of the Soviet state's foreign policy with its constant readiness to resolutely rebuff any aggressor. The technical equipping and preparation of our army and navy are carried out in light of this.

Thanks to the tireless concern of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government and successes in the development of the economy, science and technology, the combat potential of the Soviet Armed Forces is currently at a high level. The strategic missile forces, the ground forces, the air force, the air defense forces and the navy are equipped with modern weapons and combat hardware. Their organizational structure is improving and military science, military art and the theory and practice of training and educating troops are developing. This was once again confirmed quite clearly by the Zapad-81 exercises held last fall under the leadership of Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister, at which troops and naval forces displayed high combat and technical skill and indomitable morale.

While it has powerful armed forces, it is not and has never been the Soviet Union's intention to threaten anyone or achieve military superiority. "OUR DESIGNS ARE PURE AND NOBLE," L.I. BREZHNEV HAS STATED. "OUR MIGHT IS GREAT. BUT WE WILL NEVER DIRECT IT TOWARD HARMING THE PEOPLES. IT SERVES AND WILL SERVE THE CAUSE OF PEACE."

Victory Day is one of our most cherished, precious holidays. It is a symbol of the greatness of the immortal feat of the Soviet people and their armed forces. It is a living reminder of the need to carefully preserve and augment combat and labor traditions, display great vigilance with regard to imperialism's aggressive intrigues and do everything to strengthen the Soviet motherland's defense capability. This year it is being marked in a noteworthy atmosphere. Soviet people and servicemen in the armed forces, inspired by the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, are working enthusiastically to implement them and preparing a fitting greeting for the USSR's 60th anniversary.

Wreathlaying Ceremony

PM181151 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 May 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "The Heroes' Glory Is Immortal"]

[Text] On a sunny spring 9 May morning, thousands of Muscovites and guests of the capital came to the Unknown Soldier's Tomb by the Kremlin Wall to remember all who fell for our Soviet motherland.

At 1000 hours, subunits of Moscow Garrison forces stand in parade formation, the combat banners of glorious units and divisions so distinguished in battle against the fascist German invaders fluttering above them.

Honoring the unknown soldier were Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief, Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Army General V.F. Tolubko, Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov, Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, Army General S.K. Kurkotkin, Army General A.T. Altunin, Army General V.M. Shabanov, Marshal of Engineer Troops N.F. Shestopalov, and Army General I.N. Shkadov -- all USSR deputy defense ministers; A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief, Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; marshals of branches of forces; generals and admirals. To the strains of funeral music they mounted the granite steps to the eternal flame and laid a wreath. A scarlet ribbon bore the inscription: "To the Unknown Soldier from the USSR Armed Forces servicemen."

There was a minute's silence. The combat banners were lowered. The Soviet national anthem was played solemnly.

There was a short pause and then clear orders were heard. Military subunits marched past the Unknown Soldier's tomb.

On 10 May wreaths were laid at Vladimir Ilich Lenin's Mausolemum and at the Unknown Soldier's Tomb by participants in the all-army conference of primary party organization secretaries.

YEPISHEV ADDRESSES ARMY PARTY CONFERENCE

PM181545 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 May 82 pp 2-3

[Unattributed "abridged version" of report delivered by Army General A.A. Yepishev on 11 May at Sixth All-Army Conference of Primary Party Organization Secretaries in Moscow: "Report by Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief, Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate"]

[Text] The Sixth All-Army Conference of Primary Party Organization secretaries, convened at the decision of the CPSU Central Committee, Army General A.A. Yepishev said, is an important event in the life of the army and navy. The greetings to the conference from the CPSU Central Committee are evidence of the Communist Party and Soviet Government's unremitting attention to the armed forces. Army and Navy Communists welcome the Central Committee instructions as a combat program of activity in further implementing the 26th party congress decisions in the sphere of consolidating the country's defense.

The army and navy primary party organizations -- a militant detachment of the CPSU -- are one of the leading links in party leadership of the armed forces. They operate in the very midst of the servicemen's masses, are the political nucleus of the military collectives, and by their entire work actively promote the implementation of party policy in the sphere of consolidating the country's defense. The CPSU is constantly concerned to enhance the role of the army and navy party organizations and to strengthen them ideologically and organizationally.

We report to the Central Committee that the army and navy political organs and party organizations are firmly and consistently implementing the party's policy in the armed forces and persistently educating the personnel in a spirit of selfless devotion to the Soviet motherland and the cause of communism and of readiness to defend the gains of socialism. The personnel are firmly rallied around the Leninist CPSU Central Committee headed by L.I. Brezhnev, that outstanding party and state figure of the present day, undividedly support the Communist Party's domestic and foreign policy, display a high degree of vigilance, and are ready worthily to fulfill their patriotic and international duty.

Attaching great significance to the further enhancement of the role of the primary party organizations, as is well known, the 26th CPSU Congress formulated the very important practical task of increasing their activeness, initiative and principledness.

When we speak of the activeness of party organizations we have in mind that under army and navy conditions this activeness should be displayed primarily in the consistent implementation of the party's policy in the armed forces, in the ability to penetrate deeply and knowledgeably and to actively influence all aspects of the life and activity of subunits, units and ships, and in the constant securing of the Communists' leading role in the military collectives. Activeness presupposes the timely promotion and persistent solution of urgent questions of personnel training and education, the consolidation of military discipline and the maintenance of high combat readiness.

Activeness is inextricably linked with the party organizations' initiative, with their ability constantly to see their role and place in the solution of all-party tasks and to see what is new in the training of the troops and fleets, and the desire to improve forms and methods of ideological-political and organizational influence and to support and develop the personnel's creativity. An enterprising party organization is always characterized by healthy dissatisfaction with what has been achieved, by a quest for innovation and by concern for the high-quality fulfillment of the set tasks.

Party organizations' high level of principle must be displayed in their ability to assess a state of affairs from the position of statewide and partywide interests, to form in Communists an active life stance and responsibility for fulfillment of their party and official duty, to develop criticism and self-criticism, and to oppose boldly manifestations of passiveness, indifference and complacency. Party organizations are called on to combat attempts to embroider on the state of affairs and to put personal before public interests, and they must mobilize Communists and nonparty people to overcome shortcomings.

Activeness, initiative and principle are important features of a Leninist style of party work, the crux of our party organizations' vital activity, and an essential condition for enhancing their role and in influence on the multifaceted life of the army and navy. At the 26th congress L.I. Brezhnev stressed that in the solution of the great and diverse tasks of Communist building the paramount role should belong to the primary party organizations, to ensure complete fulfillment of the requirements of the CPSU rules and the instruction to CPSU organizations in the Soviet Army and Navy, and to enhance the party organizations' role in the life of the military collectives of units and ships.

The main avenue on which the party organizations' activeness, initiative and principle should be displayed is concern for enhancing the combat readiness of formations, units, and ships.

Summing up the first results of work on the fulfillment of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, it should be noted that all the activity of the political organs and party organizations is directed toward all-around enhancement of political vigilance and fulfillment of the tasks set by the USSR Ministry of Defense for maintaining high combat readiness among troops and naval forces.

Dwelling on the valuable and instructive elements in the party organizations' experience accumulated recently, Army General A.A. Yepishev noted that the specific, purposeful nature of party work was manifested particularly graphically in the Zapad-81 exercises. The party organizations' activity in the daily routine of combat study has become more diverse.

Replying on general party experience, the army and navy party organizations are taking an active part in the development of socialist competition. They are especially concerned with the skillfull mastery of combat equipment and weapons, effective use of training time and the material base, improvement of the methodological standard and quality of each exercise, and development of a spirit of competitiveness among servicemen and subunits. This is manifested most graphically in socialist competition to give a fitting greeting to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation under the watchword "Reliable defense for the Soviet people's peaceful labor!" The speaker named unit and ship party organizations in the vanguard of competition. These party organizations are headed by Majors S.S. Sergeyev, V.A. Chakin, M.G. Romanchuk and A.I. Kashkarov; Capt Ye.N. Vyunov; and Snr Lt V.B. Dianov. Comrade A.A. Yepishev cited the experience of a number of other party organizations.

The Communists' personal example and vanguard role is a great moral and organizing force of party influence on the successful solution of combat training tasks. These questions are being analyzed more profoundly and examined in a more principled manner in the party collectives. The personal demand made on Communists for their personal training and the state of affairs in the sector assigned to them has been increased. All this is helping to ensure that the absolute majority of army and navy Communists worthily discharge their duty and that one in every two has excellent ratings in training.

Speaking of the positive results of the winter training period, the speaker noted that in some places not all combat readiness and combat training questions are resolved to the necessary high-quality standard.

Some party organizations do not investigate these questions in depth and bypass violations of the set rules of combat duty, poor quality in individual training exercises, shortcomings in mastering armaments and combat equipment, personnel alienation from combat training, and instances of slackness and unobjective assessment of personnel skill.

It is scarcely possible nowadays to find a party organization which does not examine questions of combat readiness and combat training. But the point is not to just raise questions but to find, on each occasion, the particular party organization's own characteristic ways of solving particular tasks, of elaborating ways and means of exerting party influence on the elimination of shortcomings. It is precisely this which many party organizations lack. For instance, despite the increased demands on the cadres' professional skill, many party organizations are fearful of invading the sphere of officers' command training. A number of places make poor use of the potential of competition. The showy, superficial aspect frequently predominates in its organization, and real concern for maintaining a spirit of competitiveness at every class and on every exercise and for giving mutual aid and disseminating and introducing leading experience is missing. High exactingness is not always displayed for the fulfillment of socialist pledges.

In organizing party work on the fulfillment of combat readiness and combat training tasks, party organizations must always bear in mind not only their actual military importance but their great political significance and each serviceman's high degree of responsibility for their fulfillment.

We must seek to ensure that each party organization, bureau and party committee has a deeper knowledge of the state of affairs in the most important sectors of combat readiness and personnel training, reveals shortcomings promptly and assesses them in a more principled manner, and is not led by people who seek to make out that the reality is what they want it to be. We must criticize those Communists who eagerly announce initiatives and promises and adopt high pledges but do not seek specific results, and we must sanction more strictly those to blame for poor-quality solutions to combat readiness and combat training tasks. Those subunits which have been lagging in combat training for a long time need the special attention of party committees and bureaus.

Speaking of the need to continue to display concern for the consolidation of military discipline, Comrade A.A. Yepishev noted that at the present stage of the development of the army and navy its importance has increased still further. This obliges us to improve party political work on its consolidation by every means.

The strength of Soviet military discipline lies in its awareness. Without Communists' active work on explaining the clauses of the USSR Constitution and Soviet laws, the oath and the regulations it is impossible to achieve success in consolidating discipline. The commanders' high exactingness must be combined with measures of persuasion, with the organization of party work to improve the quality and effectiveness of servicemen's political, military, moral and legal education, with concern to maintain a healthy moral climate in the subunits, and with fuller consideration for the features of multinational military collectives. The party organizations must actively form public opinion against instances of drunkenness, irregular [neustavnyye] relationships and negligence in service. Instances of rudeness, a disrespectful attitude to people or affronts to their dignity must meet with a prompt and principled assessment. The distiny of discipline, the speaker stressed, is resolved primarily in the regiment or on the ship where the primary party organization operate. That is why the development in Communists of responsibility for the implementation of specific measures to maintain regulation order is a very important requirement for the work of subunit party committees, party bureaus and party organizations.

The task of further consolidating military discipline is the common cause of all command, political and engineering and technical cadres and of all Communists. The formation of this attitude to its solution is the duty of the party organizations.

The intensification of party influence on all aspects of the life of the troops and fleets is linked inextricably with the party organizations' ideological education work. In accordance with the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, measures are being implemented to restructure a number of sectors of ideological work and to enhance the party organizations' activeness in the matter. The speaker then noted the large amount of work the party organizations are performing in improving organization of agitation and propaganda in units and on ships, improving quality and effectiveness of political and party training, consolidating the material and technical base of ideological work and involving Communists in active participation in servicemen's political education.

At the same time, he pointed out, ideological education work has still not taken its proper place in the activity of certain party organizations. Some of them have a narrow understanding of their task in this sphere and only rarely examine the work of Communists in ideological sectors. The regulation demand for the Communist's participation in educational work among the masses is not ensured everywhere. Sometimes party committees and party bureaus fail to give a principled assessment of instances of poor-quality or inadequately effective measures taken or of ideological passivity on the part of individual subunit party organizations.

It is essential that party organizations build up their efforts in the high-quality solution of ideological education tasks. Their activity should be focused on questions of in-depth study and fulfillment of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, patriotic and international education, reasoned and accessible propaganda of the historical advantages of real socialism, with attention concentrated on the major, impressive achievements of our party and people and the assertion of lofty moral values. It is essential to wage a tireless offensive struggle against our class enemies and to ensure the resolute and convincing exposure of the antipopular essence of imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism, and of its reactionary aggressive policy and to offer more effective resistance to the enemy's acts of ideological subversion.

It is important to reveal in a reasoned and comprehensive manner the full complexity and acuteness of the present international situation and military-political situation in the world and in specific regions. The party organizations' ideological education work is designed to promote by every means the enhancement of Soviet servicemen's revolutionary vigilance and the formation of hatred for the enemies of socialism and the readiness to fulfill worthily their patriotic and international duty. It is important that all ideological work ensure the servicemen's clear understanding of Lenin's ideas of the defense of the socialist fatherland, form a conviction of the correctness and invincibility of socialism, react promptly to military actions by the imperialist states and their accomplices and take fuller account of the increased demands on the personnel's moral-political and psychological training.

In attaining these educational goals more active use must be made of the revolutionary, combat and labor traditions of the Communist Party and Soviet people, the heroic achievements of the USSR Armed Forces, the examples of Soviet servicemen's mass heroism in the Great Patriotic War, and models of selfless discharge of military duty in the postwar period. The education of the personnel in a spirit of combat friendship with the armies of the fraternal socialist countries is an important task.

Ways to further update the content of propaganda and agitation and improve their scientific standard and drive, efficiency, quality and effectiveness and their influence on the attainment of the best end results require considerably more attention from the party organizations. Unfortunately, not all party organizations are paying proper attention to this. Some party committees and party bureaus are not adequately concerned about making the content of ideological measures take fuller account of the features of the various categories of servicemen and their increased requirements and provide access to the specific processes taking place in military collectives; or that ideological education work widely propagandizes examples of model fulfillment of military duty and launches a real onslaught on those responsible for uncommunist behavior, indiscipline, irregular relationships and other antisocial phenomena.

It is also essential to galvanize work considerably on the servicemen's education in the spirit of friendship among the USSR's peoples and proletarian internationalism and the cohesion of multinational military collectives, toward which preparation for the 60th anniversary of the USSR formation provides new impetus.

The party organizations must proceed from the premise that communist ideals and conviction are the pivot of the soldiers' character which has helped and continues to help all generations of our fighters to find in themselves the strength to overcome any difficulties in military service and invariably achieve the fulfillment of set tasks.

The primary party organizations must ensure the vigorous ideological life of the unit or ship military collective. With the commanders and party political apparatus, the party committees and party bureaus must assess more strictly the military cadres' daily political training and seek to ensure that they are skillfully guided by the knowledge obtained in practical work, get involved more actively in all spheres of the ideological life of units and ships and seek persistently to carry over educational work efforts to the company, battery, squadron and combat formation.

The primary party organizations -- and I should like to stress this particularly -- A.A. Yepishev said, have a crucial role in improving the ideological-theoretical and methodological standard of the large army of propaganda workers. The majority are Communists. They must be solicitously and patiently taught the practice of political propaganda and agitation and servicemen's education. The party's demand with respect to this important matter must also be higher.

It is thus vitally important that every party organization be a real center of ideological education activity; constantly keep sight of the Communists' Marxist-Leninist tempering and of ideological work as a whole; be concerned to improve its scientific standard, drive, efficiency, and businesslike, specific nature; and seek to ensure its close link with life and with the solution of the tasks of personnel training and education. The party organization is called on to make full use of the arsenal of means, methods and forms of ideological influence on the servicemen, to ensure the active participation of all Communists in their education, to analyze regularly the state and effectiveness of ideological education work.

Comrade A.A. Yepishev then dwelt on questions of intraparty life, stressing that a determining condition of the development of the party organizations' initiative, activeness and principle is the content of their internal life, the maturity of intraparty relations, and the consistent observance of Leninist party norms.

The primary party organizations' combat capability is based primarily on the Leninist principles of party membership. Today V.I. Lenin's words that "we must seek to raise the title and significance of the party member higher, higher and higher still" continue to have a topical ring. This obliges the party organizations to approach selection to the CPSU more strictly, to display constant concern for enhancing the vanguard role of every party member and candidate member and for educating them as political fighters and to be concerned for each Communist's observance of party, state and military discipline. Ensuring the vanguard role of every party member is the key to the intensification of party influence on the solution of the tasks of training the troops and fleets.

Stressing that Communists are educated above all in practical work in their party organization, the speaker said that the party committees and bureaus must constantly keep sight of each Communist's activity and assess his participation in party work more exactingly. The activeness of party commissions in verifying Communists' fulfillment of the CPSU rules and observance of party, state and military discipline must also be further developed. By their entire activity they are called on to seek to raise the Communists' responsibility for implementing party policy.

Party meetings are a very important school for the Communists' education. Practice in preparing and holding them in the army and navy has been further developed. The speaker noted that this practice needs improvement.

The standard of criticism and self-criticism has been raised in many party organizations in the process of implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. At the same time it must be admitted that criticism sometimes only travels downward from above and lacks direction, while omissions by individual Communists are presented as aberrations of the party organization as a whole. Following the party congress instructions, it is essential to assert even more persistently in all party organizations a spirit of self-criticism and implacability toward shortcomings. Attempts to suppress or ignore criticism should meet with stern party denunciation.

The CPSU Central Committee requires the party organizations to improve all work on the execution of party decisions. The effectiveness of all party work depends to a determining degree on the control and verification of execution.

On this plane there is an urgent need to further improve the standard of internal organization of the work of party committees and party bureaus. The speaker mentioned the need to improve the style of their activity as organs of collective leadership, to develop their initiative and the activeness, efficiency and responsibility of each member of the elective organ for the fulfillment of the tasks imposed on him. It is necessary to raise the role of party committees and bureaus in the selection, placement and education of cadres and their principledness in assessing communists' political and business qualities. It is important to step up attention to the leadership of battalion and company party organizations, on whose activeness and initiative the state of the moral-political climate and discipline in the servicemen's collectives and the solution of combat training tasks and of service largely depend.

The speaker dwelt in detail on questions of party leadership of the activity of Komsomol and trade union organizations and the consolidation of party organizations' contacts with local party and soviet organs. In implementing the decisions of the forthcoming 19th Komsomol Congress, he stressed, we expect even greater activeness on the part of the army and navy Komsomol organizations in work on educating young people, mastering combat equipment and weapons, consolidating military discipline, developing physical culture and sport and organizing cultured leisure. But we can only count on this on the condition that party influence on the activity of the Komsomol organizations is further intensified.

A considerable place in the report was taken by questions of improving the leadership of party organizations. The special part played by the political organs was noted here. The majority are characterized by the more specific nature of their leadership, their profound investigation of the special nature of the tasks that each party organization is resolving and the ability to determine the prospect of their activity precisely. But there are also many shortcomings in the work of some political organs in the leadership of the party organizations. The speaker stressed the importance of political organ workers' visiting party organizations more frequently, consulting with communists and helping them in the solution of urgent questions and the importance of political organs' recommendations to party organizations helping them to determine their main practical tasks precisely.

The party organizations are pursuing their activity in close contact with commanders and their deputies for political matters, on whom the CPSU Central Committee has imposed definite duties in this important party matter. On the whole, this work is being carried out in a harmonious and coordinated fashion. Commanders have been elected to over 80 percent of party committees and party bureaus of regiments and 1st- and 2D-rank ships and skillfully combine the qualities of one-man commanders with the duties of members of elected party organs. And party organizations act correctly in doing their utmost to strengthen one-man command and commanders' authority, inculcating respect for them in personnel, propagandizing the experience of leading officers and increasing the personal responsibility of Communists and all servicemen for carrying out commanders' orders and instructions.

Political organs must show greater initiative in order to equip regimental and ship commanders and their deputies for political affairs with the requisite skills for joint work with party organizations and inculcate responsibility for the performance of party duties in them.

The report went on to pay attention to work with the party aktiv and to the need to teach it more specifically and to expand its ideological and theoretical horizons and knowledge of the questions of party building. The speaker emphasized the need to increase the attention paid to primary party organization secretaries and to enrich them with experience, ways and methods of party work.

The comprehensive discussion of the issues raised at our conference and the collectively formulated recommendations, army Geneal A.A. Yepishev said in conclusion, will certainly help to further step up party political work to fulfill the 26th CPSU Congress' decisions and the USSR defense minister's instructions, increase the activiness, initiative and principledness of army and navy party organizations and turn each of them into the true political nucleus of military collectives and a center of ideological education activity.

In the present complex military-political situation we are called upon to do everything to increase still further the cohesion of the party ranks and the activeness of communists and to ensure that each party organization's contribution to the education of personnel and the resolution of the tasks of combat readiness and of strengthening military discipline and law and order becomes greater and greater.

Allow me to assure the party Central Committee that the army and navy party organizations have always been and will continue to be a reliable, militant detachment of the CPSU. They will do everything to continue to successfully fulfill the tasks that the party and the government have set the Soviet Armed Forces!